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Unions Face Heavy Fines; Churchill Report Awaited; Wage Injunction Sought

The World's Day—January 28, 1943

Washington: Heavy Union Penalties Approved

The House Judiciary Committee approved legislation to subject labor union leaders to penalties—heavy fines and imprisonment—provided by the 1934 Anti-racketeering Act in cases involving interferences with interstate commerce movement, such as blocking truck shipments.

House committee hearings will begin Tuesday on pay-as-you-go tax plans, separating this subject from the general tax problem in the hope of putting many income tax payers on a current collection basis for at least a part of 1943.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee approved the nomination of Wiley Blount Rutledge of Iowa to the Supreme Court, Chairman O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming announced.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marines, has announced the establishment of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Applications will not be received before Feb. 15.

The Petroleum Administration for War has announced that construction of the $44,000,000, second pipeline from Texas to Seymour, Ind., probably would begin in March and be completed by Sept. 1.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in an address at the Pan American Union commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of James G. Blaine, a diplomat-pioneer of friendship between North and South America, said the Americas have blazed trails toward world government. [Page 8.]

In Europe: Commons Promised Churchill Report

The Casablanca conference will be reported to the House of Commons by Prime Minister Churchill "at the earliest possible moment when it is literally physically possible," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised.

Italian Ambassador to Turkey, Ottavio de Peppo, has been recalled by Rome, to be replaced by Dr. Augusto Rosso, former Ambassador to Washington, according to a report over the German Radio in a broadast datelined Ankara.

British hope military plans laid at Casablanca have prepared way for clarification and expansion of postwar intentions by United Nations. [Page 1.]

A joint communication on the Casablanca conference from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was presented to Joseph Stalin by American and British diplomats. [Page 7.]

Gen. Georges Catroux may be selected by the Fighting French to head Gen. Charles de Gaulle's delegation in Washington, reliable sources said.

Industrial mobilization of women in Britain will be intensified by raising the call-up age from 30 years to 40, and thousands of others may be called for part-time work, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons.

The French Salvation Army was dissolved by official decree because its activities "conflicted with national relief measures," according to a Vichy dispatch received in Switzerland.

New England: Hub Firm Faces Wage Injunction

U. S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division in Boston today petitioned the District Court for an injunction against the Consolidated Rendering Company, who it claims is working employees more than 40 hours weekly without paying time and a half for overtime.

Dr. Harry Sagansky will be tried alone in Suffolk Superior Court on charges which include "receiving money from fictitious lotteries" and the alleged "operating of a fictitious lottery, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, the date set for the trial by Judge Frank J. Donahue. [Page 2.]

All edible meats—including so-called "varieties"—will be rationed about April 1, when general meat rationing is scheduled to begin, according to Washington Office of Price Administration. [Page 2.]

Uniform air-raid regulations, with major changes in signals, effective Feb. 17 throughout New England and the rest of the Eastern Defense Command, are announced today. [Page 2.]

National: N. Y. Dressmakers Return to Work

An estimated 26,000 workers in dress manufacturing plants started back to their machines after a two-day stoppage as a result of a wage dispute with five employer associations.

Edward J. Flynn, whose nomination as Minister to Australia was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Committee of Bronx County, a post he had held for 22 years.

Germany: Every Man 16 to 65 to Be Conscripted

Every German man from 16 to 65 and every woman from 17 to 45 will be compelled by law to contribute by work and exertion to the war, declared Propaganda Minister Goebbels who described the measure as "demanded by national morale."

Boys of 15 are being conscripted for fire brigade service in German cities, which are beginning to feel the weight of Allied bombing. The Dakar Radio report said that these juvenile fire brigades supplemented 250,000 Hitler Youth already in that service.

Taxicabs in Germany may be used after Feb. 1 only by war wounded, doctors, expectant mothers, and others with special need, and not by the general public without police permission.

Americas: Chilean Crowd Celebrates Axis Break

A Chilean crowd estimated at 100,000 and including representatives of all political parties marched to the central plaza in Santiago, enthusiastically approving the break of relations with the Axis. President Rios addressed them from a balcony, reminding the people they must sacrifice to aid the United Nations cause.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:22 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:33 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:23 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:32 a. m.

Boston as Big Air Terminal Now Envisaged

Saltonstall urges work start at once on building the airport to three times present size.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today told the Aeronautical Association of Boston that if New England is going to stay in the running industrially and commercially in the postwar era of airplane transportation, plans for expanding the East Boston Airport by three times its present size "should be started at once."

He urged the Aeronautical Association to get behind and boost the airport expansion program because it "is slow work at best, but I believe the work can be completed in teh next two years and can become a tremendous factor in our commercial development."

The Governor had been expected to clarify the manner in which the State hoped to meet the objections of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to giving Boston the facilities for becoming a key terminal in the airline traffic of the future. The Mayor's leading objection is that the new airport would deprive the city of a recreational center, Wood Island Park, serving 75,000 persons in the tenement districts of East Boston. Plans are already in the blueprints, according to aeronautical authorities, to meet this objection with a program for substitute recreational facilities.

Not Real Impediment

In this sense, the Mayor's objection is not seen as a real impediment, since he stated today that he was heartily in favor of the airport expansion plan "with the qualifications I have mentioned." There was no doubt expressed in aeronautical circles that the Mayor's objections would be met and the program launched as speedily as possible.

The Governor is also said in aeronautical circles to be in possession of information from Washington concerning the part the Federal government has agreed to play in making Boston a key terminal in the gigantic postwar passenger and cargo air traffic.

Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner, was to have attended the meeting, it is learned, but he is now on a rush visit to Washington where Boston's airport ambitions are being aired on a scale encouraging to those who foresee the Hub as taking its rightful place in the transportation picture of the future.

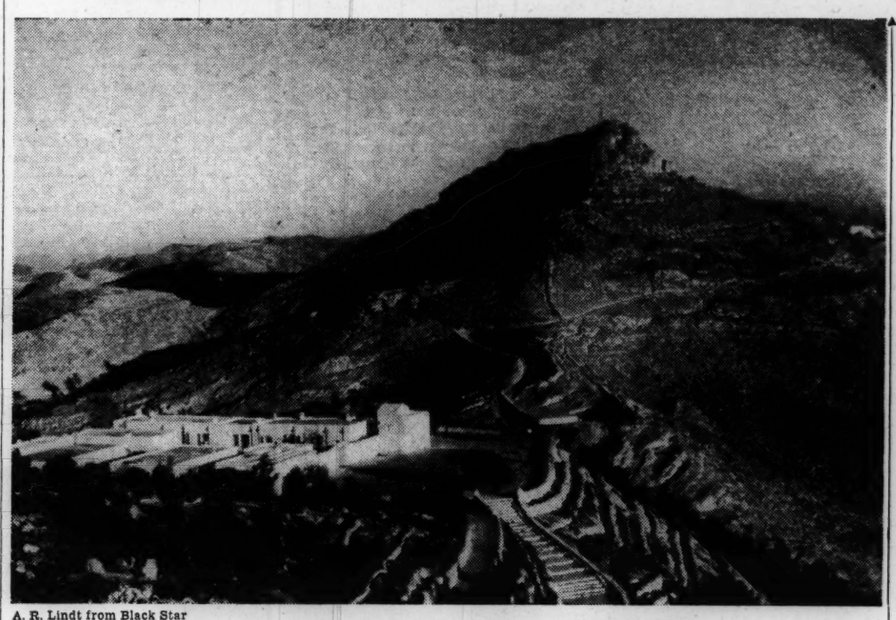
The airport plan as envisaged would provide three times the present amount of land with runways capable of utilization by the biggest wartime bombers and the biggest cargo transport planes now contemplated both for war and peacetime purposes. Since Boston has allowed itself to be outdistanced by other competitors for seaport trade in the last decade, the airport program would give the Hub City a fast start in the coming drive for airplane traffic.

Must Act Quickly

The Governor is also expected to make it plain that Boston must act quickly to take advantage of the Federal Government's offer for assistance and to utilize pumping and dredging machinery which is to be put at the disposal of airport expansion.

In supporting the plan, the Aeronautical Association stated this morning: "After the war there will be a huge number of trained flyers returning to civilian life to boom the airplane industry. We must make facilities for this vast expansion."

U.S. Bombers Open Air Drive on Reich; Nazi Chiefs Talk of Defeat in Russia; Allied Generals Meet Again in Africa



A. R. Lindt from Black Star

Rommel Expected to Make Stand Here

Rugged terrain of Tunisia through which runs the Mareth Line that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's men, fleeing from the British Eighth Army, are reported to be manning. This is the type of country in which the American, British, and French armies are expected to engage the Axis armies for a North African showdown.

Plans for peace laid at Casablanca to unfold gradually as political scene shifts.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (AP)—An Allied Mediterranean war conference attended by high military officers of the United States and Great Britain has been held here following the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, it was announced officially today.

The meeting was held in the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Commander in Chief in this theater, and for the United States was attended by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Navy; Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander in Chief of Army Air Forces, and other high officers.

Britain was represented by Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in the Middle East; Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, and others.

The seven men named conferred day and night for two days with General Eisenhower.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—For the time being the significance for postwar reconstruction of the Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill has to be awaited, like the military outcome.

That nothing specific in way of moves to build up machinery for United Nations' co-operation in postwar planning has so far been announced as emerging from the Casablanca talks has caused a certain amount of disappointment here. This is due largely to the buildup of expectations which, it seems now, could not be fulfilled at a conference in which only two of the major powers concerned actively participated.

What is hopefully expected here is that Anglo-American strategic arrangements at Casablanca have prepared the way for clarification and expansion of postwar plans as the next step.

British Impressed

In examining comment in Great Britain today on the political implications of the North African meeting it is necessary to underline heavily the extent to which the British realize the greatness and significance of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the Old World. Public confidence here in the two national leaders remains very high, while the underlying unity of purpose in aspirations of the two peoples is a solid foundation inviting the road to enduring peace to be built upon it.

British comment today expresses confidence that military plans were laid at Casablanca which the Axis will soon be sorry to feel. But disclosure of these plans will have to be awaited. It is in the meantime that thoughts here will be turned to the political implications of Casablanca, notably regarding the French situation and United Nations plans for postwar reconstruction.

Most Co-ordination

There is considerable backing here for the view that, up to the present, Anglo-American co-ordination on the military front has been far better than on the political front.

The Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper of the United States Army in Britain, takes this view,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Big American planes hit Wilhelmshaven and Emden—RAF sweeps over Rhineland area.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The daylight raid on the port of Wilhelmshaven and the neighboring industrial center of Emden by American airmen, in their first raid on Germany itself, gave the Germans a severe foretaste of things to come.

Particular significance is attached to this 750-mile round-trip in that the American Flying Fortresses and Liberators were unescorted by fighters—the first time heavy bombers have been without protection on daylight raids. Helped possibly by the element of surprise, the bombers met unexpectedly little opposition. They lost only one Flying Fortress and three Liberators.

For two nights and a day the bombings have been incessant. They included a destructive attack upon the Diesel engine works at Copenhagen—the first attack on the Nazi-held Danish Capital—by RAF Mosquito bombers, and other attacks on Brittany, Northern France, and shipping off the Dutch coast. The great air offensive opened two nights ago with the attacks on Bordeaux and the U-boat base at Lorient.

In view of the important decisions made during the Roosevelt-Churchill talks of the past 10 days, and still being made by the Anglo-American staff talks in progress in North Africa, immediate moves in that field perhaps were not expected. In any event, torrential rains turning the country into a quagmire have effectively interfered with movements of the armored divisions.

General Montgomery appeared to be continuing his advance, with his main army at a point 41 miles west of Tripoli, but no movements of importance were reported from Northern Tunisia.

One dispatch reports the departure from Dakar of a large convoy of crack Senegalese troops for service with the Allies in North Africa.

In Russia, the Red Army advance continues, even if no well-known place names are involved. More frequently than before come reports of German readiness to surrender. Secretary Stimson, in his review of the war, observed that the Nazi leadership already was beginning to refer publicly to Germany's defeat in Russia.

The ill-fated army that Hitler refused to pull out of Stalingrad in time already has melted down from 220,000 men to less than 8,000.

Around Voronezh, where another sizeable force has been surrounded, the Russians reported the surrender of 5,000 soldiers. One report states that escape barges are being accumulated at the Black Sea port of Novorossisk for use in case the Germans south of Rostov find their northward escape finally blocked.

Already the Russians moving southward are only 40 miles from Tikhoretsk, the great rail center southeast of Rostov which virtually dominates all communications south of the port. When they reach it, they probably will join other Russians moving north from the Caucasus.

Jeffers Charge Rebounds Under Scolding by OWI

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Is Rubber Director William M. Jeffers talking too independently for the good of the war effort? Is he going to be able to get the amount of synthetic rubber judged necessary by the Baruch Report to keep the nation "on rubber"?

These questions have arisen in connection with the Office of War Information's censure of Mr. Jeffers for his remarks before the Council of State Governments in Baltimore this week in which he charged that Army and Navy "expediters" stationed in war plants are holding up production—at least in synthetic rubber.

The OWI has taken the position that even though Mr. Jeffers' remarks were extemporaneous they were clearly in violation of President Roosevelt's admonition to Administration officials.

"We have had this problem before but we have always found it possible to persuade the persons involved that such statements were not in the public interest," OWI Chief Elmer Davis told a press conference yesterday.

Mr. Jeffers, however, doesn't think he violated any Presidential orders when he said Army and Navy production expediters are "loafers" who interfere with war production.

To 'Speak His Mind'

His office confirmed today that Mr. Jeffers intends to "speak his mind" when asked about the rubber program, despite Mr. Davis' letter reminding him that President Roosevelt has instructed Government officials not to air their disputes in public and to submit all public statements to the OWI for clearance.

"I need hardly emphasize that the remarks attributed to you are in conflict with these instructions of the President," Mr. Davis' letter said.

"The public airing of such conflicts and particularly in the language attributed to you not only contributes to confusion at home but furnishes ammunition to the propaganda machines of our enemies. . . ."

Mr. Jeffers, however, prides himself on his independence. He always gets a good hand for it from the public, as he did from the state government officials who have had their own share of troubles with Washington. He will undoubtedly get plenty of applause from plant managers who have been harassed by overcautious or officious Government inspectors installed in their factories by the Army and Navy.

Charge Not Denied

The OWI has not denied that Mr. Jeffers' charge is true, but it wishes he had taken them up with Army and Navy chiefs privately instead of stirring up a public controversy. The House Naval Affairs and the House Military Affairs Committees have both announced that they will hold hearings to try to get at the root of the Jeffers' charge.

Mr. Jeffers came to Washington with a reputation for direct action and a deep confidence in the common people of America. He hardly ever appears at a congressional committee without mentioning these two convictions of his.

Recently, before the Maloney Committee, he said he thought individual Americans ought to be given more discretion in deciding the amount of gasoline they need. Outgoing Price Administrator Leon Henderson was asked whether he agreed. "I don't think Bill Jeffers meant that," he commented. "I don't think he ever let travelers decide what they were going to pay when they rode on his Union Pacific Railroad."

Chief Rubber Trouble

On synthetic rubber output, Mr. Jeffers is still on a tight spot. His chief trouble is getting materials to make the butadiene gas which must go into synthetic rubber.

W. L. White, War Production Board adviser on rubber, recently made a speech in New York in which he warned that the country "is now at the desperation point with regard to its rubber supply.

"The Baruch Committee," he said, "told us we could never dare let our rubber supply get below 100,000 tons. We'll be there Sept. 1 at the rate we are going."

The metals situation is growing tighter and tighter due to new demands from the military forces for more escort vessels with which to fight submarines, more 100-octane gasoline to fly planes and—more recently—for more poison gas.

WPB Chairman Donald Nelson said this week that 55 per cent of the synthetic rubber program is being pushed at the present time to provide for essential transportation and military needs although Mr. Jeffers thinks that 65 to 70 per cent ought to be pushed. The Army and Navy has never approved the 55 per cent in view of

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Tarhuna: Axis Deserts Its People

The following delayed dispatch from Mr. Stevens describing the correspondent's arrival in the small Arab town of Tarhuna ahead of the advancing British Eighth Army was written immediately before the occupation of Tripoli.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in Tripolitania

TRIPOLI, Jan. 24. Delayed.—They were stacked in neat little pyramids by the roadside—S mines, those round little explosive jack in the boxes, teller mines and mushroom mines. They were stacked there waiting to be laid in the path of the advancing Eighth Army by Marshal Rommel's sappers just as they were for hundreds of miles along the Libyan coastroad.

Only this time the sappers hadn't completed their job; so sudden and swift was the British advance, they simply didn't have the time.

So we coasted down the road into the little white town of Tarhuna, inland from the coast and about 45 miles before Tripoli. We went cautiously, but without incident. The rather frightened civilians had bicycled out to watch us. Only 10 minutes before, Sherman tanks had rounded the crest and trundled across the valley disregarding roads and obstacles.

In the town looting was in full swing. Three or four betasseled members of the Italian African police looked on while a mob of noisy Arabs climbed over each other with sacks of flour, cereals, and wooden cases.

Greeted by Dignitaries

On the courthouse steps, under the sign of the Fasces, local dignitaries were assembled—the Mayor, a fragile, elderly gentleman with the profile of a Roman Senator, shadowed by an enormous Basque béret; a Roman Catholic parish priest; a Moslem Mufti, caparisoned in a heavy black silken burnoose and an immaculate white turban; and a chocolate skinned individual in gray flannels, brown tweedy sports jacket and tarboosh, who was introduced as the Town Secretary for Arab Affairs.

All were voluble in complaining

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

'Putzi, Putzi, Who's Got Putzi?' Is Capital's Hide'n'Seek Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—"Putzi, putzi, where is putzi?"

"Putzi" is Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstaengl, scion of a famous art dealing family, Harvard graduate, former foreign press chief of the Nazi party, former court entertainer to one Adolf Hitler, more recently former inmate of an internment camp in Canada.

Questioners were just about everybody in Washington, for it seems that Putzi's checquered career has finally brought him to this capital where he is reportedly being used by someone in some capacity presumably connected with winning the war against hos former pals in Berlin.

But just who was using him, where and to what purpose was as elusive a secret this morning as Washington has known for many a moon.

Several papers which went to press last night carried a story that he was working for the State Department. But the State Department, which has been feeling a bit touchy about former foreign dignitaries since the recent episodes of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg and M. Peyrouton denied emphatically that Putzi was on their payrool.

"Putzi is not employed by the State Department. Period. Exclamation point. End of quote," was the way the denial was phrased at the august Department of State. And beyond that they did not choose to go.

Another morning story had said that he was employed by the OWI. OWI came out promptly with an equally firm denial that they had ever put the famous Hanfstaengl name on their payroll. Rumors proceeded then to hint that he was doing secret work for perhaps the Office of Strategic Services, the Navy or the War Department. At the moment of writing denials had not yet come from those. The assumption is that the rumors haven't caught up with them yet.

However, everyone agrees privately that Putzi, who left Germany under his own steam in 1938 with Hitler's personal displeasure has cleared himself of suspicion to the point where he has been freed from internment and allowed to reach Washington.

There is no doubt that he could be of some value because of his intimate personal knowledge of Nazi Party leaders. But whether that is being used here remains the question of the day.

Heavy Snowstorm Predicted Tonight

The biggest snowstorm of the winter was moving in over New England late today, according to the latest reports from the Weather Bureau. Bostonians could expect from eight to ten inches of snow by morning.

Streets and woodlands would be blanketed with at least four inches of snow by early evening, the Bureau said. High winds were coming with the storm and the snow was beginning to drift across the highways.

Reports from New York said snow was falling steadily with strong winds piling it up to depths of five and six inches early this afternoon.

Many office workers living in Boston suburbs planned to stay "in town" during the night to avoid any transportation tie-up which might occur as a result of the snow.

The railroads, upon which New England is so dependent for its fuel oil, were assembling all available manpower and equipment to keep their lines open.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner for the City of Boston, has issued orders to have men standing by ready to operate 240 snowplows.

President Sends Eisenhower Message Commending Army

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today receipt of a message from President Roosevelt declaring he was returning from North Africa to the United States with renewed confidence that American soldiers "shall be victorious."

The message, addressed to American soldiers in North Africa by the Commander in Chief, said:

"My brief visit to North Africa has given me increased assurance and a deeper feeling of pride in the leaders and men of the American armed forces.

"The officers and men who landed with the initial assault, those who are now carrying on at the front in Tunisia, and those who are training themselves for future combat are deserving of the highest commendation.

"I could not but note your alertness, your smartness and the pride you take in yourself and your splendid equipment. I return to the United States with renewed confidence that the American soldiers, equipped with the best equipment the world can produce, led by men who have proved themselves in battle. and all imbued with the will to win, shall be victorious.

"Officers and men of the armed forces in North Africa—I commend you.

"President Roosevelt, Commander in Chief."

RAF Strikes Again:

Düsseldorf Target Of Night Attack

The Royal Air Force hit the German city of Düsseldorf with several hundred tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs Wednesday night during the fourth Allied aerial blow at the German war machine in two nights and a day, it was announced today.

"Preliminary reports of last night's raid on the Rhineland by Lancasters and Halifaxes show

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

All Edible Meat Faces Rationing About April 1

New England householders, torn between "voluntary rationing" of meat and general shortage of beef, lamb, and pork—both of which have been in effect in this area for several months—are now advised from Washington that all edible meats will be rationed by the Office of Price Administration when meat rationing begins—probably about April 1.

Until now, consumers have not been asked to limit their purchases of the so-called variety meats, which include liver, kidneys, hearts, tripe, brains, and sweetbreads. But, it was made clear today that these also would be included under the rationing program.

As with canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, which will be retioned under the point system about March 1, with the purchaser being required to surrender varying points, meat rationing will began about April 1, with varying points for the different types of meat.

Roasts Quickly Taken

While there was no official indication today as to possible values of various meats, it was regarded as probable that variety meats—now generally much more plentiful in the markets than steaks, roasts, and chops, will have a lower point value than the so-called "red meats."

"No sooner here than gone—that's today's story on meat supplies in the Greater Boston area. Steak and roast-hungry food shoppers quickly deplete extra liberal week-end meat counter offerings. Frequently left to fill later needs are amazing assortments of pork and pork products.

On this particular variety, the local office of the Food Distribution Administration places emphasis upon one thing. "All pork and pork products need to be thoroughly cooked," it declares.

Scarcity of meats lead homemakers to depend more on poultry, eggs, and fish. Salt cod—usually lowest priced are the bits and flakes—is seasonally popular. Another economical fish commonly available at fish counters is frozen mackerel. The record high retail prices on fresh haddock have moderated greatly.

Large Eggs Good Buy

Government requirements and the extra heavy civilian demand for eggs are factors involved in the delay of normal seasonal decline in egg prices. Predominance of large size eggs accounts for price differentials that make large size fresh eggs the current "best buy" for consumers.

Vegetable counters show effects of the usual wintertime lull in shipped-in fresh produce received and waiting at Boston terminals. On homemakers' loyal shoulders falls the responsibility to take extra care of fresh vegetables to prevent further waste of good food values.

Right now, lettuce and spinach are costly Much less expensive leafy greens are cabbage and kale and other less common greens occasionally offered. Food shoppers have economical choice in the root crops or underground vegetables—more particularly carrots, beets, turnips, onions, and potatoes.

The regional McIntosh apple sales drive has brought to the fore other native apple varieties—notably the old standby Baldwin and the native Delicious. The featured native apples coupled with attractive prices on grapefruit and other citrus fruits suggest fresh fruit cup—a combination of these fruits from near and far.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, 3 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

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WHO CAN DO LITTLE JOBS ODD JOBS BIG JOBS

Always somebody ready to make things last longer, work better.

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They're Fond of Books

By a Staff Photographer

Netherlands Consul's Daughters

The two daughters of the new acting consul from the Netherlands in Boston are inveterate readers. Elske, left, and Ilona van Panhuys spent the morning browsing through the shelves of the Boston Public Library, and posed for their picture beside the Victory Book Campaign display in the lobby. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. John AE. A. van Panhuys of Friesland, the Netherlands.

N. E. Industry Starts Work On Plan for Postwar Basis

Planning for the changeover of New England industry from a war footing to a peacetime basis will be taken up immediately by a committee of first rank manufacturers of this region, it was announced today.

Maintenance of full time employment will be the major object of this move toward readjustment of the postwar period.

Henry P. Kendall, President of the Kendall Company of Boston, heads the organization of business leaders. It will supply the New England branch of the new National Committees on Economic Development.

The project is strongly supported by the New England Council, which contributes its Executive Vice-President, Dudley Harmon, as Vice-Chairman of the regional Committee on Economic Development.

First to Organize

"This is the first region to be completely organized," Mr. Harmon said today. "It is also the first region to have a full-time field man.

"The committee embodies effort to get manufacturing to recognize early its responsibility to contribute its maximum to full time employment after the war is over.

"The New England Council last year voted its recommendation of this policy, and now begins New England's part in developing it on a national scale."

The first meeting of the New England committee will be held Saturday.

Mr. Kendall, who is also chairman of the Board of the Brown Company, said:

"New England is taking the lead in postwar business planning under the CED. The new State chairmen will direct the organization in every industrial community in New England of a local committee to tackle on a local basis the problem of reconverting industry from full wartime employment to full peacetime employment. This must be done in the shortest possible time—two years at the most—otherwise we shall have millions of people walking the street looking for jobs.

Give Thought Now

"Individual businesses and communities must give thought now to their postwar future. If we fail as private citizens and as private businesses to do some intelligent planning for the future at this time, we will find that the whole future lies in the hands of government instead of in the hands of free industry.

"The Committee for Economic Development, supported entirely by business interests, headed by Paul Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and with a board of trustees of nationally known business leaders, has as its first objective getting every employer of groups of workers to begin studying today the development of company policies and procedures which will help maintain full production and consequent maximum employment. This is a task in which me must not fail."

The New England state chairman as appointed by Mr. Kendall are: Maine: John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick; New Hampshire Robert C. Erb, Treasurer, J. F. McElwain Company, Nashua; Vermont: Mortimer R. Proctor, Vice President, Vermont Marble Company, Proctor; Massachusetts: John F. Tinsley, President, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; Rhode Island: Joseph D. A. Whalen, President, Boston Wire Stitcher Company, East Greenwich; Connecticut: Theodore H. Beard, Vice President, Dictaphone Corporation, Bridgeport.

W. C. Richardson of Bridgeport, Conn., is giving his entire time as field representative for the No. 1 Area which comprises New England, and has established headquarters at 140 Federal Street, Boston.

Other New Englanders on CED include: Ralph E. Flanders, President of Jones and Lamson Company of Springfield, Vermont, as chairman of CED's research committee, of which Donald David, Dean of the Harvard Business Schools is a member; and Prof. Sumner Slichter, also of the Harvard Business School, as chairman of CED's research advisory board.

Dr. Sagansky Goes on Trial In Suffolk Court on Feb. 3

Trial for Dr. Harry Sagansky, charged with heading up a $90,000,000 lottery racket, was today set by Judge Frank J. Donahue for Wednesday, Feb. 3, in the Suffolk Superior Court. Dr. Sagansky, who was arraigned yesterday in the Superior Court with 27 others, will be tried alone.

Judge Donahue set the date for next week after William Hayes, Assistant Attorney General, asked for immediate trial following the arraignment yesterday.

Dr. Sagansky will go on trial on seven indictments charging various offenses including receiving money from a fictitious lottery and the alleged operation of a fictitious lottery.

James Graham, Dr. Sagansky's attorney, announced that he will appear before the Court on Monday, however, to file and argue motions directed against the indictments.

It also was learned that on the following Monday, Feb. 8, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County would bring Dr. Sagansky into the Middlesex County Superior Court for trial on charges which state that the former Scollay Square dentist attempted to bribe the aldermen of Malden in order to pave the way for resumption of beano games in that city. Dr. Sagansky, it is expected, will be tried alone in this court. Trial for J. J. Carrigan, Jr., arraigned for the same offense with Dr. Sagansky, will come later.

Harry Portnoy, one of the newly indicted defendants, who was unable to appear at the Suffolk Superior Court yesterday, appeared today with his attorney, Harry Illman. He pleaded not guilty to seven indictments and posted $2,500 cash bail for release.

The reason given by the Attorney General's office for trying Dr. Sagansky alone is that "much time" will be saved. The remaining defendants, according to Attorney General Bushnell, can be disposed of later.

The only one of the 30 not to have appeared before the Court is Harry Goodsnyder. Police searched the city for him last night, but it is thought that he went to Florida early in November.

Milk Advisory Group Planned

Greater Boston wholesale milk distributors — those supplying stores, hotels, and restaurants—met this morning with Samuel W. Tator, Boston Milk Market Administrator, and authorized him to appoint a committee representing them, to co-operate with and advise him on matters which might arise under the new Federal program designed to effect economies in the marketing of milk.

The meeting—one of a series this week—was ordered by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The agreement among the wholesalers to have a committee which would study their own particular problems and report to a general committee which would represent all classifications of milk dealers was in contrast to the indecision and fear expressed at yesterday's meeting when representatives of handler-dealers were called together.

Turning down Mr. Tator's request that they should get together and form a special branch committee, the group — those buying wholesale and making local deliveries—was given a week in which to name a committee to represent it before a general committee.

Tomorrow, small producers handling deliveries from their own farms, will meet with Administrator Tator. The purpose of the meetings, as part of the new milk-marketing program enunciated by the Department of Agriculture, is to seek methods for conserving strategic materials and manpower, to maintain milk production and retail prices, and to avoid rationing.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 27
2,600 gallons	1045
1,500 gallons	783¾
1,000 gallons	522½
500 gallons	261¼

Hearing on Women Jurors Bill Crowded

One of the largest crowds to attend a hearing was present on Beacon Hill today when a bill to obtain jury duty for women was heard before the legislative committee on judiciary.

Representative Leslie B. Cutler, of Needham, one of six women Representatives sponsoring the bill, pointed out that 28 states already allow women jurors. She proposed, she explained, to permit women with children under 16 to be excused.

Pointing out that many Massachusetts women are serving in Army, Navy, and Coast Guard auxiliaries, as well as with the Women's Auxillary Ferry Command, Representative Cutler asked "When these women come home, is the Legislature going to tell them that they are not fit to serve on a jury?"

Other women representatives who sponsored the bill were Representatives Florence E. Cook, Boston; Alyce L. Schlapp, Methuen; Margaret L. Spear, Newton, all of whom appeared. Representative Susan K. Donovan, East Boston, and Representative Catherine E. Falvay, Somerville, who are serving with the Waacs, were unable to be present.

Representative Cutler said she had been seeking jury service for women for 20 years. She expressed the hope that the present Legislatur would concur.

Air-Raid Signal Changes Made to End Confusion

Uniform air-raid regulations with major changes in signals are being put into effect on Feb. 17 throughout New England and the rest of the 16 Atlantic States and the District of Columbia, comprising the Eastern Defense Command, it was announced today.

The regulations, as explained by Army spokesmen at the First Service Command here provide specifically for three audible public alarm signals:

1. A preliminary audible "blue," consisting of a steady blast for two minutes, meaning there is a probability of an enemy raid, with enemy planes headed in the direction of the area.

2. An audible "red," consisting of a series of short blasts on horns or whistles or warbling notes of sirens, and meaning that danger is imminent or here.

3. A second audible "blue" always to follow the "red" after danger has passed, preparing the community to return to the conditions of the "red," should the raiders return.

The terms "red" and "blue," as in the past, are taken from the color of special lights in control headquarters.

No Audible 'All-Clear'

No audible "all-clear" signal is prescribed in the new setup, which officials of the Army and the Office of Civilian Defense worked out on the basis of experience during the past year.

The "all-clear" will be indicated by turning on street lights extinguished on the first "blue," or by public announcements. Communities may adopt audible "all-clear" signals provided they are not similar either to the "red" or "blue," or are not confusing—as many have been in the past.

The first "blue" will mobilize civilian-protection forces and require a general blackout. All lights except certain street lights and traffic signals will be blacked out. Pedestrians and automobiles with headlights on low beam may proceed. War production and transportation may continue provided precautionary steps have been taken.

The "red" will extinguish all remaining lights except a few authorized emergency lights. Traffic is to halt, except for emergency vehicles. Persons must take shelter at this point, officials emphasized.

The Army warned that the "red" signal will be the first audible public signal if there has been insufficient time for the preliminary "blue."

At the sound of the second "blue" signal, conditions will return to those of the first "blue."

Status on Air

Designated radio stations, on selected frequencies, will remain on the air to broadcast official bulletins during emergency periods.

The new regulations were issued under a public proclamation by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army.

"Public Proclamation No. 4," as it was known, established the authority for adopting uniform regulations in the eastern military area consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida east of the Apalachicola River which flows from the southwest corner of Georgia into the Gulf of Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

Signals were designed to permit earlier blackout and mobilization of civilian defense personnel, and provide for a minimum time loss and interference with essential war production and transportation, said the formal announcement made public in Command headquarters in New York.

No Unattended Lights

The regulations specified that under no conditions will lights in actual use be left unattended at any time. Unattended lights in homes, business houses, or industrial locations are defined as potentially dangerous and therefore unlawful.

OCD officials recommended the voluntary adoption of the new regulations by all States except those in the Western Defense Command. The latter already is operating under a uniform system of precaution regulations adapted to its own needs and approved by the War Department, it was pointed out. In urging adoption of the eastern regulations in all the area between the two defense commands, OCD officials stressed that uniformity is of greatest importance.

Defense Conference

Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced today that civilian defense officials from New York, New Jersey, Delaware and New England will meet in a two-day training conference here on Monday and Tuesday.

All phases of the civilian defense training program including the parts played by the Army, the State Guard, emergency services, and recruiting and morale divisions would be thoroughly discussed, Mr. Loughlin said.

The lack of an "all-clear" signal, according to Dean James M. Landis, Director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, was caused by the technical impossibility of being able to produce three distinctly different sounds.

"If lights go on at a signal that means lights out," he said, "there will be real danger. If we are to have inconvenience, let it be when danger is passed and when any confusion will result in annoyance, not casualties."

The Dean added, however, that if a "satisfactory, distinguishable third signal" could be produced, communities would be given permission to adopt it for an "all-clear."

Films of Caravan Trip to Be Shown

Motion pictures of the 22,000-mile Lawrence C. Thaw motor caravan from France to India in 1939 are to be a feature of the regular round table meeting of the Field and Forest Club at headquarters, 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, on Monday, Feb. 1, it was learned today.

The film, which is to follow a business meeting of the club, is in color, with sound sequence by Lowell Thomas explaining features of especial interest. Mr. Thaw started from Paris, proceeding through the Balkans, across Asia Minor and Iran over the historic "Silk Route" to Persia, Afghanistan and the Khyber Pass into India. The journey concluded in Bombay. Throughout the journey Mr. Thaw managed to keep one step ahead of the outbreak of hostilities in the different countries through which he passed.

Consent Decree Filed In Tire Ceiling Case

In an action to restrain the Everett Tire Company of Chelsea from violating tire-ceiling regulations, the Office of Price Administration today filed a consent decree against the company in the United States District Court. The petition was signed by Prentiss M. Brown, National Administrator, and was against Sophie M. Feinberg, doing business as the Everett Tire Company; Alex Feinberg, Manager, and Maurice H. Feinberg, Co-manager.

It asked for an injunction restraining them from selling used tires or tubes at prices above the ceilings. The petition alleges that the Company has sold used, recapped, and retreaded tires and used tubes at prices higher than the ceilings since March 16, 1942, and has failed to keep records of sales. The defendants signed the petition consenting to the action.

Red Feather Market Is Up

R. J. Keller

'Not Much Beef but Plenty of Red Feathers'

That's what Boston's market men are saying today as they go all out for the success of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign to raise $7,800,000. Above, Margaret Land, left, meat packer for the Colonial Provision Company, is shown receiving a Red Feather award from Miss Jeanne Fellows, United War Fund "Poster Girl," as Joseph Masci, official of the Packing House Workers Union, Local 11, C. I. O., looks on.

Textile Division Over Top As Fund Rises to $3,250,000

Energetic pounding of pavements in Boston's famous wool and cotton district and patient plodding up and down the peaceful hills of Wellesley by volunteer workers of the Greater Boston United War Fund has made Campaign history.

With the drive one-third over, officials estimated this noon that total collections are approximately $3,250,000, or substantially over 40 per cent of the $7,800,000 goal to be reached during the next 14 days.

When it was announced yesterday that the Textiles Division, within one week of the opening of the Campaign, had gone over the top by 117.4 per cent, and that the Town of Wellesley had exceeded its quota by 113 per cent, Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman, declared that in order to reach the goal, every Division, every Captain, and every single Solicitor must follow the pace set in these two Divisions.

Three men—Roland M. Baker, Jr., of the firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co., cotton merchants; Hugh Munro, partner in the firm of Munro, Kincaide & Edgehill, wool merchants; and Harry Blake, partner in the firm of Blake & Kendall, also wool merchants—are responsible for the fact that firms in these textile industries were organized long before the start of the Campaign, and that each firm met its quota within the first week.

Those involved in setting the pace for solicitation and response included: Raw cotton brokers, dealers in cotton waste, owners of cotton, yarn and rayon mills, raw wool dealers, and textile manufacturers.

According to Mr. Cabot, the three heads of this Division pounded the pavements for weeks before the Campaign. They held meetings every afternoon to study results. They picked out the correct persons to see the heads of certain firms. And they got to know more about their prospects than the prospects knew about themselves.

The story in Wellesley is a repetition of this same sort of community and business organization, John A. Dunn, Community Chairman, and his associates inaugurated the Wellesley plan of intensified campaigning.

Every Wellesley resident was asked to remain at home last Sunday after church. Solicitors put in their appearance in every home. The entire district was cleaned up during the day, and in the evening a great report meeting was held. There it was announced that Wellesley had gone over the top in a single day.

"Though we feel assured of the results of this campaign, just as the Allies feel sure of victory," Mr. Cabot said, "we cannot slow down for one instant if we are to have our quota by the closing night, Feb. 10.

"The example of the textile industry and of the Town of Wellesley must be followed in every one of the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston and by every volunteer worker in this campaign."

The next official report on contributions toward the Fund goal of $7,800,000, which must be reached before Feb. 10, will be made tomorrow at the third "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the Boston City Club. The luncheon will be under the direction of the Boston Districts Division, and is dedicated to the United Nations.

J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be the speaker. Among the guests will be Edward Everett Horton, popular stage and screen comedian.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged at Fund headquarters today included:

$9,000—Anonymous (2).
3,000—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes.
2,500—Mrs. Fred R. Hayward.
2,050—Wellesley College Committee on War Activities.
2,000—Anonymous (3); Henry R. Dalton.
1,750—Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter.
1,500—Anonymous (5).
1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison.
1,000—Anonymous (8); Philip C. Johnson; Pine Manor Service League.
900—Wellesley Committee of Russian War Relief.
816—Dana Hall Service Fund.
800—Dr. and Mrs. William Jason Mixter.
750—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Holmes.
700—Anonymous (4); Dr. and Mrs. George M. Bartol; Lieut. Henry Lyman.
675—Tenacre School; Wellesley College Service Fund.
625—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kahn.
615—Anonymous.
600—The Misses Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Eames; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pear; Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Scott.
575—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham, Dedham.
500—Cambridge Committee of Russian War Relief; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bristow Draper; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Rae; Charles G. Rice; Mrs. Endicott P. Saltonstall; Mr. and Mrs. Melvile F. Weston.

Company contributions of $500 and over included:

$3,750—Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc.
3,000—New England Confectionery Company.
2,750—Ben Burk, Incorporated.
1,800—C. W. Whittier & Bro.
1,000—Brigham's Inc.; The Gamewell Company; F. H. Hosmer & Co.; Polaroid Corporation.
900—Cline Charitable Fund.
850—Bird & Son, Inc.
750—Boston Wharf Company; Webster-Thomas Co.
500—Walter Baker & Company, Inc.; Bartlett Varney & Company; Better Homes Club Plan, Inc.; Boston & Lockport Block Co.; Earnshaw Knitting Company; Fairclough & Gold, Inc.; Futurity Thread Company; Miller & Hollis, Inc.; A. E. Mills & Con; A. W. Perry, Inc.; Kelvin & Wilfred O. White Company.

The Rev. Carl T. Ohlinger

The Rev. Carl T. Ohlinger, who passed on yesterday, was prominent in the Lutheran church in the East. Superintendent of the Martin Luther Orphans' Home in West Roxbury since 1927, he was formerly associated with Lutheran churches in New York, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

The West Roxbury home, which is located on the site of Brook Farm, is maintained by the Lutheran churches of New England.

The Rev. Ohlinger came to the United States at the age of 12 from his native Germany. He was educated in St. Matthew's Academy, New York; Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

He served pastorates at St. Matthews" Church, Pawtucket, R. I., and a Lutheran mission in Providence from 1891 to 1904; at St. Paul's Church, Allen Center, N. Y., from 1904 to 1911; and in Dover, Del., from 1914 to 1927.

Farm Commissioner Baffled by Shortages

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Jan. 28

Just how the New Hampshire farmer can increase production of wartime foods in the face of labor shortages and inadequate machinery is a mystery, according to Andred L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

"He'll do it if it is humanly possible," the Commissioner said, but added that "we don't want to demand steel for farm machinery that is needed to kill Japs."

The Commissioner asserted, in an interview, that youths should not be taken from farms for war service, and at the same time indicated disfavor of a land army of women.

"And we can't depend upon the silly milkmaid about whom we read so much," he asserted.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Heavy snow this afternoon and tonight; probably changing to sleet tonight; slightly warmer tonight than last night.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Moderate to heavy snow and warmer tonight.

Vermont: Moderate to heavy snow and warmer tonight.

Connecticut: Heavy snow this afternoon and tonight changing to sleet near the coast; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island: Heavy snow this afternoon, changing to sleet tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:04 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Friday, 5:32 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Mrs. Rogers Urges Board For N. E. Oil

Immediate formation of a board to streamline distribution of oil in New England was urged today by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts in a telegram to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator. Establishment of such a board in Boston, she said, would be of great value, and she suggested that it consist of representatives from the Administrator's office, from the Army, Navy, and Office of Price Administration.

Mrs. Rogers declared on the floor of the House that if immediate relief were not granted New England, she would demand that the Army take over the entire fuel oil distribution problem.

F. L. Higginson, director of Services and Supplies of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, declared today, "We must bring into New England a large additional amount of coal by rail and we must cut as much wood as possible to supplement coal in the private homes."

Addressing the forty fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association in Boston, Mr. Higginson said; "As I see it, the job before us now in the fuel oil situation is to take care of next winter. There is no likelihood at all of our having enough oil. Conversions should be made into units that will burn coal and wood."

Mr. Higginson described some of the difficulties arising from a change from water-borne oil to transportation entirely by rail, involving breakdown of tank and coal cars.

"Two weeks ago," he said, "I urged Governor Saltonstall and the other five New England Governors to begin soon to call for the building of additional tank cars and coal cars for the coming year. If this is not done, you may be quite certain that the state of affairs next winter will be materially worse than this."

As if in confirmation of this gloomy picture, Lowell city officials asserted today they might have to evacuate families from heatless homes before nightfall unless emergency supplies of oil were obtained. Yesterday, Lowell's acting Mayor, Joseph J. Sweeney, visited the State House for the second day in succession to plead for a rush delivery of fuel oil to his city.

Four transport tank trucks filled with oil left the Boston Ice Company this morning bound for Lowell with 12,000 and 16,000 gallons of kerosene, to help alleviate that city's shortage.

Two Medford Schools Close

Two schools in Medford closed today because of lack of fuel. The Medford High School and the Osgood School—the latter comprising elementary and junior high grades—dismissed a total of 2,200 pupils until the high school can be converted to coal and the lower-grade pupils reassigned to other schools.

Clark University, Worcester, announced today that Atwood Hall, its main auditorium, would close for about three months pending conversion. Scheduled dances and other gatherings are being postponed until warmer weather arrives.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut is currently in Washington trying to get action on the fuel oil shortage in his own State. He dined with the Connecticut Congressional delegation last night to discuss the matter privately with them, and expected to talk with Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, today. He will also visit Navy officials, it was understood, and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief.

Oscar F. Ostby, Regional Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator of Solid Fuels, announced that New England poultry raisers could count on adequate coal for brooders. He said that according to his best information, 85 per cent of all poultry raisers use nut-size anthracite and that it is not possible to substitute another size of coal.

"I have asked that this matter be brought to the attention of all anthracite-producing companies with the idea of allocating nut anthracite for this market."

Fall River Closing Plan

At next Monday's meeting of the school committee of Fall River, Mass., Committeeman William S. Sullivan will propose that the City's schools be closed at once for two weeks, as a fuel-conserving measure. The two weeks' layoff would take the place of two one-week recesses scheduled for later in the school year, he explained.

Rhode Island shares in the fuel oil shortage, as Dennis J. Sullivan, secretary of the Governor's Fuel Commission, declared today the entire State is dependent on daily receipts of kerosene and Bunker C heavy fuel oil. Reserve stocks of these oils are exhausted, he said, and those of No. 2 fuel oil are dwindling rapidly. The Cranston Street Armory was forced to close for lack of heating oil, and it was learned that Rhode Island State College had a supply for only 12 more hours. State institutions at Howard and 13 public schools in Warwick also were threatened with closing unless supplies are obtained soon.

The gasoline black market is believed to have been put out of business by the no-pleasure-driving ban in the East, said the Office of Price Administration today. Motorists can't use enough gas to make it worth while, and the bottom has dropped out of the "illegal and unpatriotic gasoline black market."

U. S. Picks Watt to Unwind Mining Tangle in Bolivia

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Robert Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, has been asked by the Department of State to do what he can to alleviate bad feeling toward the United States in Bolivia arising from charges that Pierre Boal, United States Ambassador to Bolivia, interfered with the adoption of a new labor code.

Not only is the United States' immediate supply of war-precious tin and tungsten involved in the dispute, but the approach of the northern neighbor to the whole question of labor relations in republics to the south.

Tin and tungsten from Bolivia are of vital importance to the war effort of the United Nations. The precious minerals are mined by Indians from mountains at an elevation of over 10,000 feet, sometimes approaching 14,000 feet, under conditions alleged by critics to involve poor food, wretched pay, and living conditions that sharply limit life expectancy. Meanwhile, the so-called "tin barons" are alleged to live in luxury in New York hotels.

Whatever the conditions, it is a fact that the United States has recently boosted the price of tin in an effort to stimulate production and make up for losses in Malaya and Africa. The increased prices, however, are said not to have found their way directly to the Indian workers, and a strike developed. Since labor relations are in a primitive stage in a number of Latin-American countries, the result, reported in the newpapers, was that the strike was charged to have been instigated by "fascists and communists," a number of the Indian workers were shot, while local spokesmen for labor in the community were jailed.

Trade Unionism

Although trade unionism has made only a start in many Latin-American countries, Dr. Erneste Galarza, till recently chief of the Pan American Union's Division of Labor Information, estimated it may include 2,000,000 workers, many of them in Mexico. The Mexican labor strong man, somewhat analogous to belligerent John L. Lewis in the United States, is Vincente Lombardo Toledano, who has considerable influence among the Mexican masses and throughout South America.

Fascist propaganda charges that "imperialist" Uncle Sam is intent on exploiting South America, and particularly the workers. Every action of the United States is viewed with marked suspicion by working masses at this critical juncture. Therefore, the alleged intervention of United States Ambassador Boal, who represents the United States in Bolivia, was of particular significance. Mr. Boal, it is charged, interfered with attempts to have Bolivia adopt a modern labor code. A storm has arisen over the situation which it is hoped Mr. Watt may be able to straighten out.

Señor Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican left-wing labor leader, has been cold-shouldered pretty much by the State Department, which, thus far, has shown considerable lack of interest in the fledgling Latin-American labor problems. Señor Lombardo Toledano, however, is known in many South American countries, where his voice carries weight among the working masses. He was in Washington not long ago trying to promote the good-neighbor policy by getting over the idea that aid should be extended to the poverty-stricken working masses. He left the Capital without, apparently, having had much success. This only makes the developments in the Bolivian tin strike more conspicuous as the basis by which the United States attitude to Latin-American neighbors may be judged.

Boost in Price

The State Department originally sponsored Jesse Jones' Metal Reserve Corporation to make contracts with the Bolivian tin barons for the output of their mines, and gave them a boost in price to stimulate production. This happened well before the founding of Nelson Rockefeller's good-neighbor organization. Something else had occurred, even before this, which had a direct bearing on events.

Under Former President Busch of Bolivia, an idealistic labor code was drafted giving workers many benefits but being, it is generally acknowledged, impracticable. It was shelved. In 1940, the Bolivian Government got a representative of the International Labor Office to draw up a new, modernized labor code. As soon as this was completed, it was shelved, too—like the Busch code.

The big tin baron of Bolivia is Simon Patiño, one of the richest men in the world. He operates by remote control, often from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Then there is the Alamias family, which is the first family of Bolivia. The wealth of the Bolivian tin, it is alleged, moves into the hands of a few people at the top, and they spend a good deal of it abroad, while the Indian workers are left very much as they have always been.

But the United States badly needs tin and it raised the price in June, 1942, from 48½ cents a pound to about 63 cents and made this increase retroactive to January, 1942. The attitude of the State Department presumably is that the internal affairs of Bolivia are not its concern, that what the United States wants is tin to win the war and that it will deal with conditions as it finds them on a pragmatic basis, as it did with Admiral Darlan.

Miners Struck

The difficulty was, in Bolivia, that the tin miners wanted some of this United States money, and went on strike. They were rounded up by the Government, which, it is asesrted, works closely with the tin barons. The strike being ended, the Bolivian Government decided to do something about a labor code. However, President Gen. Enrique Peñaranda dusted off the old Busch labor code, which is held to be unworkable, instead of the modern I. L. O. labor code.

It was here that United States Ambassador Boal is said to have stepped in. Just what happened is somewhat ambiguous. He asked some pointed questions, it is believed, on how the price of tin would be affected by the Busch code. The State Department defends the Ambassador and argues that his attitude was correct. On the other hand, it precipitated a furore among those elements suspicious of "Yankee imperialism." The liberal press in the United States interpreted the incident as United States opposition to labor legislation. From Bolivian tin barons come charges that the badly paid Indians are just Communists anyway, or, if not that, then Fascists; one or the other.

The incident gathers importance from its symbolism to Latin-American groups watching suspiciously the "good neighbor" of the North, and listening to Axis propaganda attacks linking "Yankees" with economic overlords.

It typifies, too, the difficulties in the way of much of United States dealing with Latin-American problems, even where the State Department goes in with the best intentions in the world. Playing "good neighbor" is not all sweetness and light, but includes making difficult choices in complex economic and class matters. Officials here charge United States newspapermen frequently fail to delve beneath the surface and present saccharine summaries of "good-neighbor" matters which ignore hard realities. Into this Bolivian problem, A. F. of L. representative Robert Watt has been sent as a trouble-shooter. The real task seems as difficult as it is obvious: How to get an adequate amount of the gold which the liberal United States is willing to spend past the tin barons and down to the tin workers.

Rogers Peet

Carry home the bacon!

Clearance!

7000 OVERCOATS

1341 were $65
1064 were $55

$45 now.

110 were $85
788 were $75
1115 were $65

$55 now.

856 were $95
593 were $85
178 were $80
1012 were $75

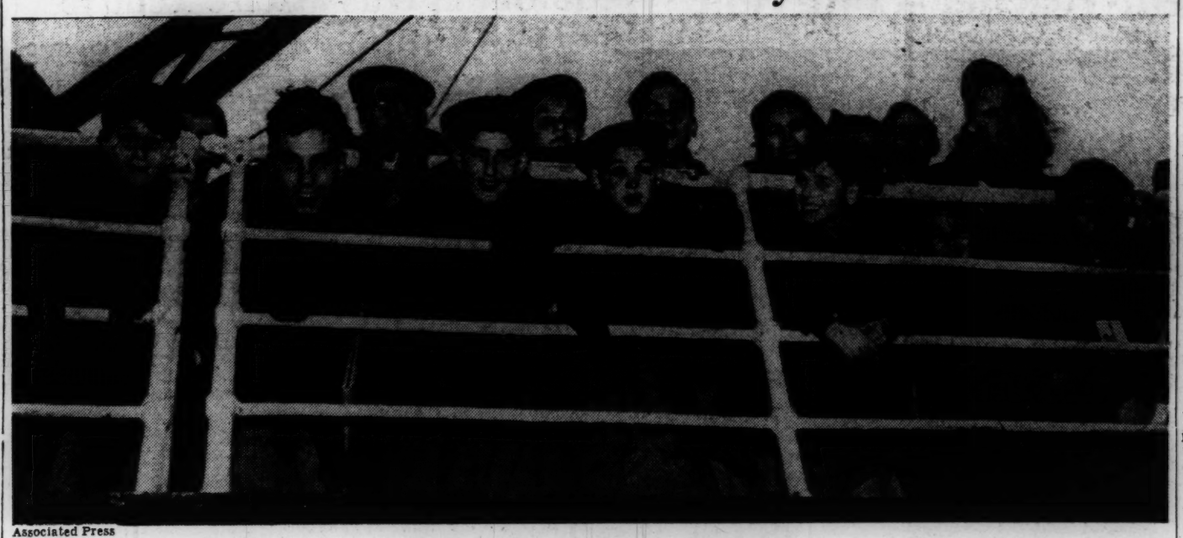
$65 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

In Boston
Tremont St. *at* Bromfield St.

In New York City
Fifth Avenue *at* 41st Street
13th Street *at* Broadway
Warren Street *at* Broadway

End of a New Kind of Joy Ride



Associated Press

Refugee Ship's Passengers Line Rail

If a voyage from war-torn Europe, especially from the Nazi-dominated countries, to an American port is not a joy ride, then what is? It was all that and more to the 188 passengers on the Portuguese ship Serpa Pinto which docked recently at Philadelphia. It probably was doubly so to 43 of them who were repatriated Americans who most likely were sorry they ever left these shores.

Japan Is Charged With Inciting U. S. Negroes to Rebel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A charge that Japan's notorious Black Dragon Society launched a nation-wide movement to alienate the loyalty of American Negroes was made yesterday in a sedition indictment returned by a federal grand jury at East St. Louis, Ill.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said the two-count indictment named the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc.; General (a name not a title) Lee Butler, President of the Corporation; David D. Erwin, its National Adviser, and a Japanese described only as "John Doe."

The charges were conspiracy to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the armed forces, and conspiracy to hinder compliance with the Selective Service Law.

In commenting on the indictment, Mr. Biddle said that "attempts by Japanese agents to infiltrate Negro groups have been indignantly repudiated by responsible leaders of our Negro citizens throughout the country."

The Justice Department said that Mimo De Guzman, a Filipino now under sentence for forging money orders, was the actual founder of the Pacific Movement, which at one time claimed 100,000 members. The Department said that De Guzman acted under the direction of Satohashi Takahashi, a retired Japanese army officer, and that Negroes were promised arms and ammunition against the day "when Japan attacks the West Coast."

A major theme of the Pacific Movement, the Government said, was to stir up racial prejudices and resistance to the war program by telling the Negroes that a Japanese victory would secure their "liberation."

The Department said that branches had been established in 17 cities, principally in the Middle West.

Casablanca Said to Show Way to Restoring World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—To an audience to 350 Pilgrims of the United States whom he heads, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, yesterday appraised the Anglo-American parley at Casablanca as "one of the greatest happenings in the history of the modern world," hailing its importance not only to democratic ideals and principles, but to "the rebuilding of this broken world when the war shall be won."

Capt. Harry Crookshank, Member of Parliament, British Postmaster-General designate and English Pilgrim, was guest speaker of the occasion.

"No such happening as that which has just been revealed to us has ever taken place . . .," Dr. Butler said. "The English-speaking peoples have shown themselves and proved to their fellow-men everywhere that the great oceans and the limitless skies are not barriers, but pathways in order to meet for consultation and common interest. . . . The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain go thousands of miles to a distant and strange continent to take counsel together at the very seat of action upon the steps that must be taken to carry forward the great policies upon which we have enetered.

"Surely that means . . . that the time may not be far distant when the English-speaking peoples will have added another and still greater achievement to their public service in showing how this stricken world can be unified, organized for prosperity and peace, and go forward to a new and widely developing civilization."

Captain Chookshank pictured a United Britain that would "go on and on until the enemy breaks" and supremely confident in its purpose and intention "to destroy the menace which surounds us." The British social program was being sustained in wartime, he declared, saying it was "but a foretaste of what the future holds in store for our great democracy."

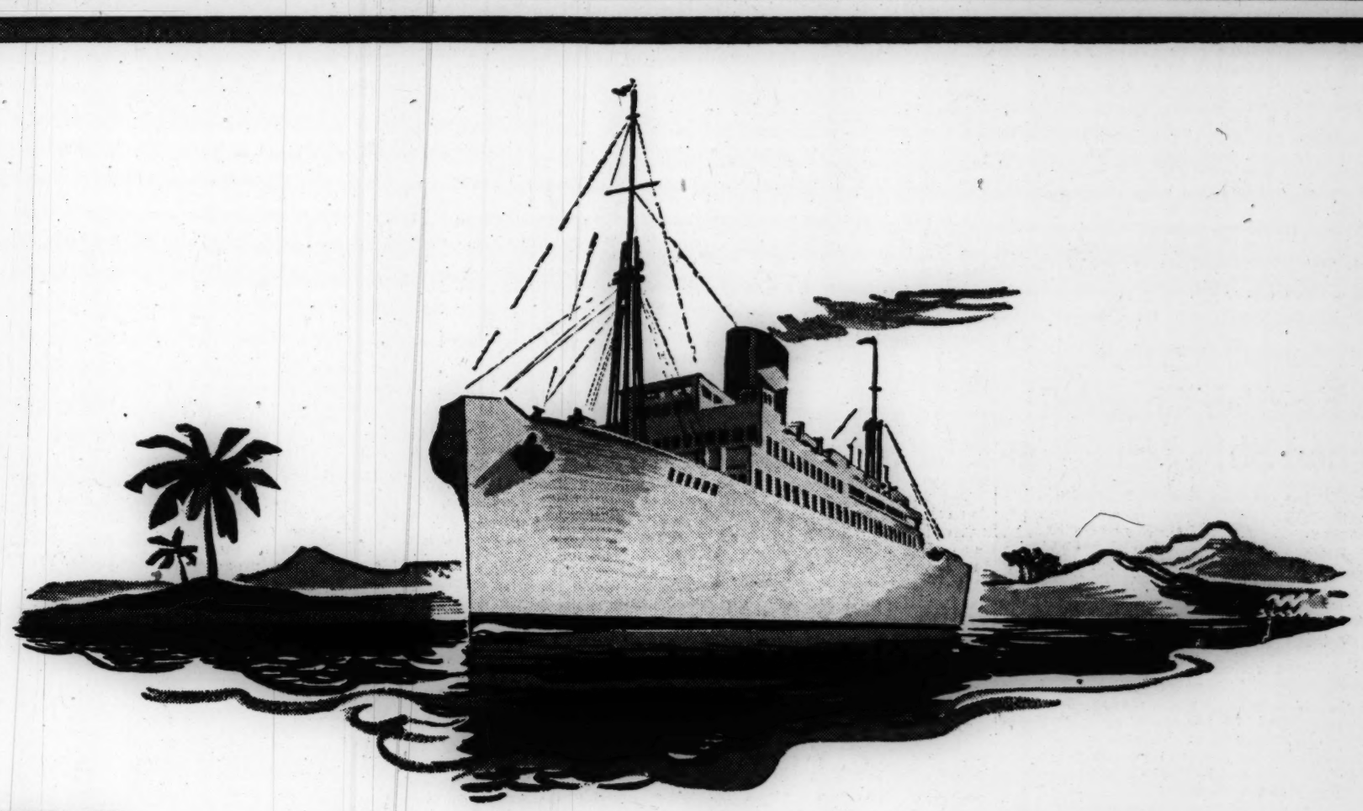
"We have looked after the young and the old," he continued, "although in food, clothing and fuel we have restricted ourselves on lines unparalleled in the history of our country, and rations make no distinction between rich and poor, dukes and dustmen."

Radio Melts Steel To Form Hard Skin

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A new use of radio for making war materials, by which the invisible waves melt the surface of steel to form a new skin, was described to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences here Jan. 27.

The depth of melting is only one thousandth of an inch, thinner than tissue paper. The radio engineer can control his rays so accurately that he can add depth at a uniform rate of a thousandth of an inch at a time.

The new skins actually used vary from five thousandths of an inch deep to three hundredths. The result is extra hardness of the metals treated. The report was made by V. W. Sherman, of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.



When ships can be spared...

FOR more than forty years, ships of the Great White Fleet have played a vital part in the development of trade and commerce between the United States and our Good Neighbors, the Republics of Middle America.

Thousands of men and women sailing on these American flag liners have travelled within these countries . . . promoting good will through science, government, business and the arts.

Below decks these same ships have moved the cargoes that have been the very lifeblood of Inter-American economic health and growth.

They have carried bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, pineapples and other important Middle-American export crops to the markets of the United States . . . carried back the farm and factory machinery, automobiles, radios, household appliances, drugs, and other products so necessary to Middle America's progress.

Today, this traffic is greatly changed. The United States and Middle America are *fighting side by side* . . . sharing a common stake in the United Nations' struggle for victory. It is a war that *must be won* no matter how great the sacrifices or how difficult the disruption of peacetime economic patterns. Global war is making terrific demands on United States shipping. Men and materials vital to the actual war effort must be moved first.

Many wartime essentials, formerly imported almost exclusively from the Pacific Tropics, are now being grown and shipped from Middle America . . . rubber, abaca or manila hemp, cinchona for quinine, palm oil, rotenone and others . . . while hides, minerals and essential tropical woods such as balsa and mahogany have taken on new importance as Middle American exports.

But when ships can be spared, after Victory or perhaps before, those great food surpluses of Middle America—especially bananas—will again come into their own . . . helping to feed a hungry, war-ravaged world. . . .

★ ★ ★

Today, as always, the Great White Fleet is proud to be serving the Americas . . . proud to be wearing wartime grey as it carries out government orders necessary for Victory and the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere. Tomorrow, it will be ready to resume its place in the trade and travel between the United States and Middle America.

SHIPS FOR VICTORY

Great White Fleet

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

GUATEMALA ★ EL SALVADOR ★ HONDURAS ★ NICARAGUA ★ COSTA RICA ★ PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B.W.I.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps regularly and budget for that "trip to come."

Women's Activities: Parent-Teacher Conference

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking over school lunch programs, setting up "block mother" systems, and wartime safety measures were among the topics discussed at the midwinter conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Vendome today. Members were urged by their President, Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, to work even harder to fill the needs of their communities.

"PTA objectives which have been in force these past 46 years are as important today as they were in the beginning, which means," she said, "that we must work that much harder to combine our regular program with our war activities program so that our associations may fill the needs of their communities."

Where lack of transportation makes it difficult to carry on, she proposed that groups be kept active by telephone and by notices that children can take home. She reminded the members that shanks' mare must not be forgotten.

New Luncheon Problems

Mrs. Dresser considers the taking over of school luncheon programs by the parent-teacher associations as one of their most vital war activities. In view of the Work Progress Administration's going out of existence in March, the PTA has been working with the State-wide Lunch Project to insure that school lunches will not be discontinued to those communities where they have been run by the WPA. The Commissioner of Education, she says, is urging co-operation between parent-teacher associations and school superintendents throughout the State.

In many cases, of course, parent-teacher associations have been sponsoring school lunch programs entirely independent of WPA help. Sometimes they are financed through the school department's budget. Sometimes teachers' clubs co-operate. Sometimes a school lunch program constitutes the major project of a PTA group.

Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske, Executive Director of the State PTA, mentioned the Bliss School in Attleboro as one place where an unusual lunch project is being carried on. There the PTA is running the lunch program as an educational as well as a feeding project. The teachers sit with the children and this gives opportunity for social training and a friendly interchange of experience between faculty and pupils. Eighth graders, she said, have expressed enthusiastic appreciation of this lunch service, and the superintendent has highly commended the work of the PTA.

In a section of Chelmsford, the school lunch program has become a community project. With fathers supplying the labor, and merchants the electrical equipment, the PTA installed a kitchen in the Community House. The PTA raises the money for the food and prepares and serves the lunches.

Importance of Schools

Mrs. Dresser urges PTA members in communities which are feeling the shortage of teachers to go to their draft boards and impress upon them the importance of schools to the welfare of the nation in wartime even more than in peacetime. Do everything possible, she says, to keep teachers in schools who are especially equipped to deal with youth. This should apply to the leaders of boys and girls clubs, too, in her opinion. She considers such work as important as service in the armed forces and thinks PTA groups should rouse public opinion in their communities to realize this.

Mrs. Dresser believes the PTA will be interested in seeing that the Bookmobile service is kept on the road in the western part of the State where it is now being run by the WPA. Funds will have to be raised for this, and she hopes the PTA will take measures to help, as the service has been recognized by schools as a real boon to those communities which have inadequate libraries.

Talk on "Block Mothers"

The morning session was given over to an exchange of ideas, with local presidents giving brief reports. The afternoon program opened with a report on the PTA's contribution to safety measures in wartime. Among the speakers were Mrs. Clifford Thompson, National Vice-President, whose subject was "Block Mothers—and Other Wartime Activities," and Miss Ruth LeDoux, of the Massachusetts Safety Council, Chairman of Safety for the State PTA.

By a Staff Photographer

State Registrants at Hotel Vendome

Registering for today's conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Vendome. At the desk is Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske, Executive Director. In the act of registering is Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, President.

Need of Day Care of Children Of Working Mothers Held Acute

Day care for the children of working mothers—a wartime problem which has been of no major concern to Boston so far, now looms as one with which it will soon have to cope.

This fact was indicated at the mid-winter meeting of the members of the corporation of the Nursery Training School of Boston, of which Dr. Abigail A. Eliot is Director.

There is a steady increase in the number of women from this area going into war industry, Cambridge, which did not think it had a problem last July found in a recent survey by its Day Care Committee, that there were many cases in which children under 14 years of age are entrusted with the care of smaller brothers and sisters. In one family, the oldest child was only nine.

Mrs. Robert L. Goodale, President of the Nursery School Corporation, who is resident of Cambridge, and Mrs. David Rapport, a member of the Cambridge Day Care Committee, learned by questioning the mothers, that many of them asked that hot lunches be provided in the public schools as one way of helping the situation.

The withdrawal of WPA funds April 1, because of the great increase in employment, will mean the closing of eight day nurseries in Boston and at least one in Cambridge, which have been maintained under the WPA.

Day care centers and nurseries are, of course, not the only solution for the problem, Dr. Eliot points out. There are the "extended school services," foster family day care, and the plan of putting another woman into the home while the mother is employed. This last is a rather expensive one.

The Nursery Training School takes the stand that it is better for the mother to stay in the home with her children when it is possible to do so; but if economic necessity compels her to work or she has some special skill which she feels is particularly needed in a war plant, then provision must be made for her children.

Although some factories have undertaken to provide their own nursery centers, it is better, in Dr. Eliot's opinion, for the factory to join the community project of supporting day care centers than to provide its own.

The need for such centers is acute in Waltham, Newton, New Bedford, Brockton and Worcester, according to Miss Eliot. There are not enough graduates in the Nursery Training School to meet the call, she says. Early this month, the school inaugurated an intensive three-months course to prepare young women to take charge of such centers but not of nursery schools which require teachers who have had a full two-year course. The Boston Center for Adult Education also offers a course, less intensive, once a week for ten weeks.

Springfield has provided centers and has handled them locally but is now seeking funds under the Lanham Act. It is using some volunteers as well as trained supervisors and housing the centers in the public schools and having the finances underwritten by the city, to be paid back in fees paid to the centers by the working mothers.

Goldman Hits at Life Tenure For Utilities Commissioners

Vigorous Democratic opposition to a bill authored by Judge Gilbert W. Cox, of Needham, which would place Public Utilities commissioners on life tenure and guarantee their present salary rates, was voiced today at a hearing before the legislative committee on public service.

Maurice M. Goldman, Democrat, Boston, and a member of the committee, led the opposition and asked Judge Cox, who spoke on behalf of his bill, if he thought that tenure in office should be perpetuated for commissioners who approve a contract for the sale of electricity at one half a cent a kilowatt, when it costs one cent and a half to manufacture it.

Senator Goldman charged that the present commissioners approved a contract which permits the Boston Edison Company to sell electricity to the New England Power Association at a cost of one half a cent a kilowat hour, when it costs one and one half cents to manufacture.

Asserting that the present commission is comprised of a candy manufacturer, a restaurant operator, two former senators, and a lawyer, Senator Goldman asked if these men could be considered utilities experts.

"You should be thankful that they are not all utility experts, because the public might not be so well represented," Judge Cox said.

Speaking in behalf of his own bill, Judge Cox, a former member of the Commission, said that the Public Utilities Commissioners have important judicial duties in addition to their administrative functions, and are just as much judges as any justice of the Courts.

"The same reasons for which judges are given life tenure and adequate compensation apply here," Judge Cox said.

"Decisions of the Public Utilities Commissioners are far-reaching in their effect, since they frequently involve the interest of a large section of the population," he continued.

Strictly judicial decisions, which the Commissioners are frequently called upon to make, cannot be made wisely under the present limited tenure, he said. A Commissioner, coming to the end of his term, is in the same position as a judge who might be coming up for election, he added.

Judge Cox pointed out that the services of the Commissioners, if unsatisfactory, could be ended at any time by the Legislature through abolishing the Commission.

The present tenure of the Public Utilities Commissioners is five years. Salary of the Chairman is fixed at $8,000, while the other Commissioners receive $7,000.

Continuity in the office of Commissioner of Banking and more adequate compensation were advocated by Joseph E. Perry, Commissioner of Banking, who appeared before the committee on behalf of his own bill.

Commissioner Perry, whose three-year term ends in April, told the Committee that losses caused by closed banks might be reduced by longer tenure. He said that through long-range planning it would be possible to avoid the "third depression" after the present war, which reports compiled by Brookings Institution show to be inevitable. The bill proposed by Mr. Perry would increase the tenure of office from three to five years and would raise the salary from $6,000 to a maximum of $10,000.

Registering approval of the bill were Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, Donald N. Sleeper, representing the Co-operative Bank League of Massachusetts, Edmund Burke of the Massachusetts Association of Small Loan Companies, and James B. Brown, counsel for the Massachusetts Bankers Association.

Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, minority floor leader in the House, opposed the bill, saying that extension of tenure by two years would not make the post a career job as contended by Commissioner Perry.

State Employees Meet to Organize Into Association

Representatives of some 28,000 State employees, including those of the Metropolitan District Commission, met at the State House today to organize a Massachusetts State Employees Association.

Purpose of the association, according to the constitution which has already been drawn up, is to "work in co-operation with the Legislature, executive officers, Retirement Board and State employees for the mutual benefit of the Commonwealth and its employees" and to "provide a medium through which members of the Massachusetts State Retirement System may express their views on legislation affecting their employment, tenure, compensation, and retirement provisions."

The Constitution and bylaws were prepared by the following committee: Chairman, A. W. Lombard, Department of Agriculture; George O. DeSourdis, Mental Health; Marion T. Drake, Public Health; Monica Foley, Labor and Industries; and John P. McGrail, Education.

With Toscanini

NBC

Vivian Della Chiesa, Soprano

Who will appear with Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra Sunday, Jan. 31, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Boston's New Chief Justice Seated Today

Judge Davis B. Keniston today was inducted as Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court following confirmation yesterday of his appointment to the chair by the Governor's Council.

The induction took place in the presence of the judiciary and officers in the first civil session of the Municipal Court. Clerk Edmund Hoy was handed the commission from the State House by Judge Charles L. Carr, senior Judge present. Clerk Hoy read the commission.

Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, senior ranking justice, was not present. Lest there be some speculation as to the reason for his absence due to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's vigorous recommendation that Judge Zottoli be appointed, it was explained by Clerk Hoy that this was the senior justice's week off.

On the bench with Judge Keniston were:

Justices Frank W. Tomasello, Jennie L. Barron, Charles L. Carr, Daniel L. Gillen, Joseph E. Donovan, appointed to succeed Judge Keniston as a justice and whose induction takes place next Thursday, Elijah Adlow, and Joseph Riley.

Town Meeting To Discuss Good Living

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Can Good Living Standards Be Assured Americans After the War?" will be discussed tonight on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Cloud Wampler, President of the Carrier Corporation of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis H. Haney, Professor of Economics, New York University, and Stuart Chase, author and economist, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Licia Albanese, soprano, will be heard on Treasure Hour of Song, singing "I'll See You Again" from Noel Coward's "Bittersweet," "Eben Ne Andro Lontana," from Catalani's "La Wally." Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings Lehar's "Yours Is My Heart Alone," and the Donkey Serenade from Friml's "Firefly." Together he and Miss Albanese sing "Will You Remember," from Romberg's "Maytime." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in Brahms's Hungarian Dance No. 1, and "Procession of the Sirdar" from Ippolitow-Ivanow's "Causasion Sketches Suite," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Frank McHugh, commedian, and the Charioteers, Negro quartet, are guests on the Bing Crosby program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. At 9:30 p. m., same station, Ransom Sherman is Rudy Vallee's guest.

Sophie Tucker, George Jessel, Anita Louise and Barry Wood are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Friday

Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas presents a special "Salute to Britain," with Jan Struther, author, as guest speaker, and a dramatization of the British at Dunkirk, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in a program consisting of Jan Sibelius' Symphony No. 5 in E flat, Opus 82; Van Vactor's Overture to a Comedy, No. 2; and two Nocturnes by Debussy,—Nuages and Fetes, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Defense Leaders Expected To Nominate Head

Nomination of a new executive officer of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, to succeed Natalie Hays Hammond, is expected today at a luncheon meeting of the nine regional commanders with Maj. John J. Lane of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at corps headquarters, 238 Beacon Street.

Announcement of the new head would not be made, observers within the corps believed, until the controversy over the departure of Miss Hammond as head of the corps has been clarified.

Public airing of the controversy is expected at a hearing which has been scheduled for next Tuesday at the State House.

Problems of consolidation of the corps with the Committee's offices at 18 Tremont Street, discussion of whether a corps leader should be drawn from the ranks or outside, and operations under an expected reduction in budget, are some of the questions which it is said will be discussed.

Hingham to English Channel: First Launched Ship Joins War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 28—In less than a year from the date on which ground was broken here for the new Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, and only 72 days from the date of launching of the first naval vessel, the captain of that boat wrote the following letter, received today at the offices of the Hingham & Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation:

28 Victoria Road,
Newton-Le-Willows,
Lancashire, England.
Jan. 3, 1943 .

To the Manager,
Hingham & Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.,
Hingham, Mass.
Dear Sir:

As captain of the first ship to be built by the Hingham yards, I thought I would let you know that your first product completed its long journey most successfully, and is now taking an active part in this great war.

I should like to express my own and my crew's appreciation of the honour to commission such a trim craft, and I should like you to convey my profound satisfaction and gratitude to all your dockyard staff, from the highest to the lowest.

I have been well satisfied with the ship's performance up to date and I can guarantee to you all, if she continues to behave so, she will play a good part in the war.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the people of Hingham for the kind and courteous way they all helped to entertain us and keep us in such good spirits during our stay at Hingham, and we all wish you a most successful and prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Thomas Cooper,
Lieut. R. N. R.

Ground for the Hingham shipyard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was broken on Feb. 19, 1942. One hundred and thirty-one days later, on June 29, the first keel of a naval fighting vessel was laid. And on Sept. 24—just 86 days later—that vessel slid down the ways.

Make the things you have last longer, work better. Under the product look for "Repairing."

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Bryn Mawr Head To Be Honored At Luncheon Meeting

Mrs. Charles E. Greene of Winchester, President of the Mount Holyoke College Club, will preside at a luncheon to be given for President Katharine McBride of Bryn Mawr College at the Hotel Statler, Saturday, Jan. 30. Miss McBride will address the Seven Associated Colleges at their annual meeting that afternoon.

The luncheon will give local college club presidents and leaders an opportunity to discuss college problems informally with Miss McBride. The other club presidents besides Mrs. Greene are: Mrs. John E. Eaton, Jr., of Newton Center, Wellesley; Mrs. Donald Hurley of Weston, Radcliffe; Mrs. Merrick E. Dodd, Jr., of Cambridge, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. H. Starr Ballou, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Smith; Miss Mary Heard of Cambridge, Vassar, and Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston, Barnard.

Other members of the associated clubs who will be present are: Mrs. Theron B. Walker, Mrs. Donald Field, Mrs. Alexander Grant, Mrs. Osborne Earle, Mrs. George A. Lewis, Dr. Lindh Muller, Mrs. John A. Dunn. Mrs. William A. Bell, a director of the Mount Holyoke Club, is in charge of luncheon arrangements.

President Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe, who will introduce Miss McBride at the afternoon meeting, will also attend the luncheon. Miss McBride was serving as Dean of Radcliffe when she was called to be President of Bryn Mawr, her Alma Mater.

Training Course For Leaders In Recreation Field

The recreation Leadership Training Course for Roxbury and Dorchester Civilian Defense workers will be opened with a course in community singing and musical games Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. in the music room of the Jeremiah E. Burke School, Dorchester.

M. Carl Cushner, chairman of the Civilian Defense District No. 9 Recreation Committee, announced that Siebolt Frieswyk of the Community Recreation Service of Boston will conduct the music course.

This session will be followed by one every Wednesday at the Evening Center in arts and crafts, dramatics, social recreation, and Red Cross shelter work.

The primary objective of trained civilian recreation workers will be to man evacuation shelters and air raid shelters to help keep up the morale of both adults and children who may be forced to occupy these places.

In London, every shelter is now completely equipped with recreation material. Trained volunteers are doing a remarkable job in keeping up the morale of the people who occupy these shelters during raids or during periods when homes have been rendered uninhabitable.

Winchester Club Is Host on Friday

The mid-season meeting of the Eighth District Presidents' Club will be held at Fortnightly Hall, Winchester, on Friday. A buffet lunch will be served at 1 p. m. by The Fortnightly, the hostess Club. Mrs. Clifton Hall, President of the Fortnightly, will introduce the speaker, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins of Melrose, and Mrs. Harry E. Wilson, President of the Presidents' Club, will conduct the business meeting at 2 o'clock.

Charity Club's 'Benefit' Due

The annual musicale and tea given by the Women's Charity Club for the benefit of the Massachusetts Women's Hospital, will be held tomorrow at the Boston University women's clubrooms, 146 Commonwealth Avenue at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Eugene Webster, program chairman, will introduce the guest artists.

Mrs. Carl Webster will be hostess at the tea, and Mrs. William Moody and Mrs. Charles Brigham will have charge of the ushers. The President, Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, will head the receiving line.

Civilian Officials to Meet

A two-day conference of high ranking civilian officials from the First and Second Defense Areas will be held in Boston Monday to discuss various phases of the training program, Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, announced today.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 31—Sugar stamp No. 10 good through this date for three pounds.

Jan. 31—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid on this date in Zone B.

Feb. 2—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid in Zone A.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

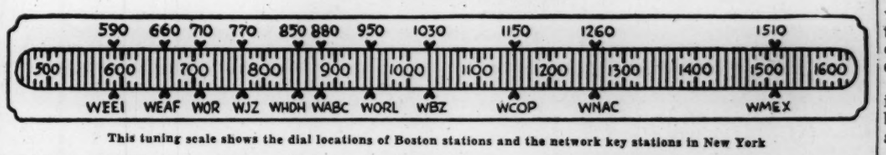
Paper Alarm Clocks

Alarm clocks will soon be on the market again, says the War Production Board, only this time their outsides will be made of paper.

The Gilbert Clock Company of Winsted, Conn., has perfected a process of making clock cases out of moulded pulp, and within a short time it will have in the shops a supply of much-needed alarm clocks containing a minimum of metal.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum" ...	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin," sk....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Musical Program .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book talk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	'Right to Happiness" ...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Dick & Harry: variety	Freddie Slack's Orch...
4:30 Round-table: Party	Club Matinee: Variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
4:45 Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown" ...	ler's Orchestra	Bing Crosby, songs.....
5:00 Coast Guard Int....	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch..
5:15 'Date'; talk; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	News Highlights	News; Edm'd J. Brandon	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports stories; Air Raid.
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music...	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Treasury Star Parade...	Lowell Thomas	Music; Air Raid News...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry Jane's Or...	Sammy Dale's Orchestra.	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk..
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Edmund J. Brandon, talk	"Musical Comedy Hits"
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War.....	Traveler"; music; guests	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 "An American in	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs...	Allan Jones, songs.....
8:15 Russia"; Narration	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or..	Col. H. Storke: Air Raid	Richard Sallinger, news.
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery Drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Death Valley: News	"Can Good Living Stand-	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery Drama	"What's Going On?"....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	ards Be Assured Ameri-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 teur program	cans After the War?"	orch.; guests	News Service	mann: Symphony No. 3
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	(Rhenish) .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	Orch.; Ransom Sherman	Soloists; Orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello; com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense...
10:15 "The First Line"...	Gracie Fields, songs.....	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	"Brazil Presents"; Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Radio Engineers In.	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"	Treasury Star Parade...	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do? drama.	"Draft Delinquents" ...	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: Music.....
11:45 Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, cond.	nade: Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Air Raid; Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Tune Up Time	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Musical Program	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars.....	"All Hail to You!".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 of the Americas"..	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military band	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill" ..	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children.	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America" ..	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason" .....
11:00 Defense: Music	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	New England Cupboard..	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Memory Lane: Music....	"Snow Village": sketch.	News; House Party.....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music....	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party.....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense: Music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny": sketch...	The Child in Wartime...	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Winter Serenade: music.	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harper .....
2:00 Serial drama	Red Cross Interview....	"Light of the World"....	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Women's Recruit Center	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra:	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk.	Earl Weidner, organ....	Betty Crocker, talk.....	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Orchestra; Shady Valley	Popular songs .....
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Limerick Market .....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Right to Happiness" ...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Limerick Market .....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife".....	News; Affairs of Tom,	Les Brown's Orchestra..
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick and Harry; variety	Freddie Martin's Orch...
4:30 Men Make the Navy	Army-Navy "E" Award.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Barry Wood, songs.....
4:45 Mountain Music	Army-Navy "E" Award.	"Young Widder Brown" ...	ler's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book; Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman": sketch ...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music...	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 "Today at Duncaster"	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today....	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Lowell Thomas	Music; Air Raid; Music.	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Orchestra..	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborhood Calls	Concert Album	Navy Yard Show.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Network program	John Barry, comment....	Navy Yard Show.....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests ...	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Willard Quartet....	Services .....
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Information Please!":	"The Cisco-Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News..	sical variety show....	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The Cisco-Kid": drama	Excursions in Science...
9:00 "Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Sonatas
9:15 "Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	for Violin and Harpsi-
9:30 "That Brewster	Dance Orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	chord .....
9:45 Boy": serial	Orchestra; Talk	Quiz show; guests.....	show: W. Compton, m. c.	Classical Album .....
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news.....	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense Inform'tn
10:15 Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs.....	Lou; music; guest.....	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Treasury Star Parade..
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Defense Reporter.	News Service	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Talk; Orch.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Dance Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words":	Day's End: Music.....
11:45 chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 29

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Indiana Indigo.
6:30 p. m.—News; Network Program.
6:45 p. m.—OWI Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio, Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; variety.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Charl

Three Landing Ships Ready For Launching at Quincy

War Activities in New England

Three landing ships, designed with bow gates to facilitate the landings of tanks on beaches, will be launched within five days at the Quincy yards of Bethlehem Steel Company, the Navy announced today, with the first going down the ways this afternoon.

Sponsored by Mrs. Frederick C. Sachse, wife of the captain commanding the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, the first ship will be followed by the other two next Monday. Of the latter pair, one is to be sponsored by Mrs. H. C. Pierce, wife of the colonel commanding the Marine detail at the Boston Navy Yard, and the other by Mrs. Edward T. Dobbyn, wife of the Navy's chief architect at the Fore River Yard.

Suggestions Pay

Suggestions for saving vital war materials and speeding equipment to the fighting fronts netted General Electric employees $5,375 in bonuses last month for 461 proposals in the Lynn Works.

Ranging upwards from $10 each, the prize list was led by $385 paid to William C. Woods for proposing the use of a fixture for machining webs for small turbine reduction gears, which assists in lining-up these webs on machines; heretofore, each web was lined up individually.

Leading the 66 women who received awards was Alice Moochook, who received $25 for an unspecified suggestion.

M. P. Chief

Col. Howell M. Estes, veteran Army commander and graduate of top-ranking command schools, today became chief of Military Police for the First Service Command, with headquarters in Boston.

Succeeding Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. Trolan who has become Rhode Island commander for the First Service Command, Colonel Estes left his chair of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., where he has been stationed since last June.

A graduate of West Point in 1911, he commanded the 83rd Field Artillery in France during the first World War, became executive of-ficer of the port of Brest, at the time of the Armistice, supervising German prisoners and other camps.

In the inter-bellum decades, he graduated from the Army's Cavalry School, Command and General Staff School, and War College. He also had commands in the field, including the Third Cavalry, and on the General Staff, before going to Norwich.

Siren on Spree

Routine tests of a siren in Quincy last night called for only 30 seconds of wailing, but it refused to stop for 40 minutes, causing confusion throughout northern Quincy, Dorchester, and Milton. Members of a fire-department crew finally succeeded in silencing it.

Middle East Awards

Among those receiving Distinguished Flying Crosses yesterday in ceremonies headed by Maj.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding U. S. Air Forces in the Middle East, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, British chief, was Capt. Richard S. Ryan of Worcester, Mass.

'V' Book Drive

Autographed books written by 10 professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were presented this week to the soldiers of the First Service Command as a result of a drive in Cambridge, home of M. I. T.

Those who autographed and donated their own works, some of which are recognized textbooks for Army engineers and fliers, are Dean Peabody, C. F. Taylor, R. S. Williams, E. S. Taylor, V. O. Homerberg, W. H. Timbie, H. B. Phillips, A. A. Morton, C. Ober, and H. E. Edgerton.

"Books in the fields of mathematics, physics, psychology, chemistry, photography, and aeronautics are in particular demand," declared members of the Cambridge committee.

"Other types of books requested are current best-sellers, detective and western thrillers and humorous books. Remember, also, the men like small editions which pack conveniently in their pockets or in duffel bags."

Conversion to Coal Problems Receive Attention From OWI

Conversion of a heating plant from oil to coal presents a variety of problems. Questions asked of the Office of War Information in this connection are answered here.

Q. I have a boiler burner unit which cannot be converted through the use of grates. Can I buy a new boiler that will burn coal, and have it installed?

A. No. A new boiler cannot be sold except to fill an order having a preference rating of A-10 or better. It is felt that the fuel oil saving which could be accomplished by such a substitution would not be sufficient to justify the use of the material involved in a new boiler. Persons who have this type of boiler should take steps to conserve their supply by insulation, shutting off unused rooms, maintaining lowered temperatures, etc.

Getting Grates

Q. Where can I get a set of grates?

A. Get in touch with your local plumbing or heating dealer or contractor. If unable to get grates from him, call the nearest WPB field office.

Q. I have ordered a set of grates from my plumber, but he tells me that he cannot get them unless I file papers and get a priority rating. Do I need a priority rating?

A. No priority rating is needed to secure grates. These may be sold to home and building owners and to plumbers or oil dealers without any rating.

Q. I want to convert my oil burner, but my oil dealer tells me that I won't be able to get any coal either. Is this so?

A. We would advise you to get in touch with various coal dealers. We have been assured that coal is available. Also consult nearest WPB office.

Q. Can I convert my oil burner to gas?

A. No. The sale of gas burning equipment is restricted by L-79 to rate orders. The supply of gas is limited in most areas and permission to get gas and install gas equipment must be obtained from WPB.

Q. My oil burner is installed so that I get my domestic hot water supply from it. If I convert to coal, what can I do about this?

A. This matter should be taken up with your local plumber or heating contractor. It may be that by converting you will not get as much hot water. However, you will be assured of an adequate supply of heat, which is more important.

Q. I want to buy some fireplace grates, and burn coal in my fireplace. Can I get these?

A. While the manufacture of these grates from iron is controlled by order M-126 there is no restriction on the sale of grates. Non-metallic fireplace grates are also available.

Q. My heating man tells me that if I convert to coal my boiler will not be large enough. Can I put in an extra section?

A. No, not without a preference rating. It should be realized, however, that the full capacity of a boiler is used only during the most severe weather, and that most of the time the boiler will be large enough.

Q. I want to put in a new boiler to replace an oil burning type boiler that cannot be converted. They tell me I need a priority rating on this under order L-79.

A. You do need a priority for this purpose

Q. I want to put a stoker on a job to convert oil to coal. The stoker manufacturer tells me that he needs a preference rating. I thought that stokers could be sold without priorities.

A. If a stoker has a coal feeding capacity of 60 pounds per hour or less, a rating is not needed to purchase it. If over 60 pounds, under order L-75, the purchaser must apply for permission on PD-668. Application may be made to nearest WPB office.

Q. I have a lot of jobs signed up to put in grates for conversion purposes. I can get the grates, but I need some bolts, rivets, nuts, and pins to install them what can I do about this?

A. Consult nearest WPB office.

Q. Is damper control equipment for heating boilers and furnaces subject to restrictions?

A. The scale of these controls is unrestricted and there is available a small quantity of them.

Q. My house is now heated by three oil-burning space heaters. May I replace them by installing a coal-burning warm-air furnace?

A. No. The saving of oil brought about by such a change would not be great enough to justify the use of the amount of iron and steel involved in a new furnace and warm-air distribution system.

Portable Heaters

Q. I have an oil-burning furnace which cannot be converted to coal. May I buy two portable kerosene heaters to be used in case my oil supply is cut off?

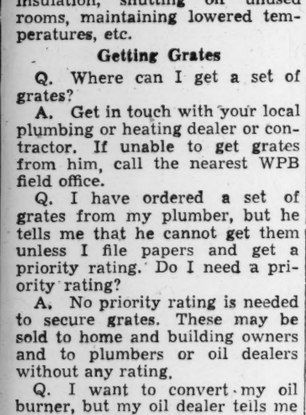
A. In order to buy two such heaters, you would have to apply for an exemption under L-79. Since you already have adequate heating facilities your application will probably be denied.

Q. If I can't get enough oil, should I use my gas range as a heater?

A. No. Supplies of gas are only slightly less critical than those of oil, and if such a practice were to be followed, it would become necessary to ration gas as well.

Q. My boiler originally had grates, but it has been converted to oil. Wood is plentiful in my neighborhood. If I put the grates back, can I use it with safety?

A. Yes. The only disadvantage in using wood is its inconvenience and irregular combustion. Wherever it can be substituted for oil or coal, it will help to relieve our transportation difficulties.



Plenty of good used, rebuilt, reconditioned things. Under the name of the product look for the word "Used."

EASY TO FIND IN
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Clue Found To Famous Lincoln Note

The famous letter which Abraham Lincoln is alleged to have written on Nov. 21, 1864, to Mrs. Lydia Bixby of Boston, never has been produced in its original form, though many copies have been offered as the original and proved to be only facsimiles.

Collectors have searched ardently for the first published copy in book form, and Jack Neibury of the Boston firm of J. S. Canner & Company reports his discovery of its publication in Lydia Minturn Post's "Letters from Camp, Battle Field and Prison," New York, 1865.

The letter first appeared in print in the Boston Transcript on Nov. 25, 1864, and what formerly was considered its first book appearance was in J. G. Holland's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (Springfield, Mass., 1865). The last letter in the Lydia Minturn Post book, says Mr. Neiburg, who is a leading authority on rare books and first editions, is dated Raleigh, North Carolina, April 20, 1865. Holland's "Life" did not appear until at least five months after the publication of the Post book.

One must refer to the "alleged" letter because it never has been determined to all the collectors' satisfaction whether Lincoln or his secretary, John Hay, composed it. Dr. Nicolas Murray Butler in his autobiography, "Across the Busy Years," and E. V. Lucas, in his "Post-Bag Diversions," both record admissions, after years of secrecy, by John Hay that, at the instruction of Lincoln, he had written the letter of condolence to Mrs. Bixy. The letter, which is of particular interest in these days of modern warfare, reads:

"Dear Madam:

"I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Whether Lincoln or Hay or some one else wrote the original, many libraries have their facsimiles of it, and every so often the report circulates that the letter has turned up in somebody's attic or album, only to be proved inaccurate when tracked to its source. Mr. Neiburg's discovery of it was an event immediately recorded in the perodicals of book and manuscript collectors.

Authors' Luncheon Group Addressed By Guest Speakers

The four guest speakers at today's luncheon, the second of The Authors' Luncheon Group, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, were Ira Wolfert, Miss Hilda Vaughan, Michael Straight, and Miss Helen Howe.

Mr. Wolfert is a correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance, who returned from Guadalcanal in November, and whose new book, "The Battle for the Solomons," has just been released.

Miss Vaughan in private life is Mrs. Charles Morgan. Her husband is the well-known English novelist. Her latest book, "Pardon and Peace," will be published on Jan. 29.

Mr. Straight, editor and Washington correspondent of the New Republic, and former advisor on International Economics to the Department of State, recently published his book, "Make This the Last War." Miss Howe is a Bostonian and author of "The Whole Heart," a new book and her first.

Miss Olga Owens was toastmaster. The Group is sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company.

Emily Saltonstall An Honor Graduate At U. S. Naval School

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28 (AP)—Emily Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, Mass., daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts, was among 112 honor graduates to receive ratings as radiomen third class in the nation's first commencement exercises for enlisted Waves at the U. S. Naval Training School on the University of Wisconsin campus yesterday.

The honor graduates also included Deborah Kirk, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Rear Admiral Alan Kirk, now stationed in London, and Edith Kingdon Gould, great-granddaughter of Jay Gould, New York financier. Nearly 300 young women, trained for four months in radio communications, were graduated.

Thirty-nine of the 292 who received certificates from F. O. Holt, Dean of the University's extension division, were sworn in immediately as members of the Spars, Coast Guard Auxiliary.

All will be assigned to shore duties somewhere in the continental United States within a few days, replacing men radio operators who will be transferred to combat duty.

Rate Rise Disallowed

A rate increase that would have netted the Cambridge Gas Light Company additional annual revenue of $162,410 was disallowed by the State Public Utilities Commission yesterday.

New Play Coming—Introducing Mr. Szell

A Visiting Conductor in Action

Two views of Georg Szell, who is directing the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week.

Symphony Guest Conductor Has Had Wide Experience

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Indications constantly come to notice that conductors are sensitive to music; and it transpires that Georg Szell, who directs the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week, has a quick ear. From rehearsing with the Symphony players he has discerned that their auditorium possesses extraordinary acoustic qualities. To him, Symphony Hall comes up to the mark, or close to the mark, of the Leipsig Gewandhaus. Reverberation is what it ought to be for the sonorities of an orchestra. The sound has the right "float."

* * *

He can hardly be the kind of conductor that makes a cult of noise, or he would not have made such an observation about the concert room for which Prof. Wallace C. Sabine figured out the incidences and echoes at the time of construction. Then, for more evidence, we have but to look at the program billed for his appearances of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening—the Schubert Symphony in C and a couple of pieces from the works of Smetana.

Mr. Szell has had experience, too, with noise, having presented modern compositions from time to time with orchestras which he has directed. He has taken note of how audiences here and there respond. As reported of him, he finds the public of a New World community more tolerant of novelty than that of an Old World one. Americans will stay and listen to what gives them no particular pleasure, whereas Europeans will show dislike in plain terms, sometimes walking out in numbers, and again shouting disapproval.

As to artistic provenance, Mr. Szell is said to be satisfied with being called a Czechoslovakian musician. Outside of that he seems to claim association with no school. He learned to conduct by conducting, and he began taking the hard knocks of the business when rather young. In opera houses he got plenty of them; and while the discipline of opera does not invariably make good concert conductors, it has helped make some of the best of them.

* * *

Mr. Szell sees proportion and relative value in music, particularly in the composition aspect of it. He looks on a certain example of Mozart's composing as representing Mozart at the highest; on another example as representing Mozart after a comparatively unimportant fashion. Yet Mozart at second level surpasses in interest many another composer at top degree. The great man's half attempt goes for more, he finds, than the smaller man's full effort. We may believe, therefore, that he not only hears sensitively but that he also demands something deep down that is worth hearing.

As a figure on the platform, Mr. Szell reminds people somewhat of Igor Stravinsky, though he stands somewhat taller than Mr. Stravinsky. He conducts with a stick, and with plenty elaborate action. He finds special uses for the left hand; and altogether he commands the technicalities of his craft at their complete present-day development.

President's Party Yields $7,500

Military and civilian personnel of the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown today had presented a $7,500 check toward the President's Parties Fund, for the affair tomorrow night in Boston Garden.

United States District Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, as party chairman, received the check, representing sale of tickets at the Yard.

Mr. Brandon disclosed that some of the servicemen who took part in the Guadalcanal and North Africa campaigns will be present.

The first 2,500 men in uniform who apply at the United Service Organizations' ticket window at the Buddies Club on Boston Common will receive free tickets, Mr. Brandon also pointed out.

'Abbott Show for Wilbur

George Abbott will present a new comedy, "Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert, at the Wilbur Theater on Monday, March 1. The play, which will be here for two weeks on its way to New York, goes into rehearsal on Feb. 8. Casting is now in progress.

This is the first of three plays on the Abbott schedule for spring. The others are "More Than You Know," by Milton Turet, and "The Umpire's Daughter," a musical comedy by Robert Ardrey and William Roos, with lyrics by George Marion, Jr., and music by Johnny Green. Mr. Abbott was last represented in Boston by "Beat the Band."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Iona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Program of music by Duke Ellington and his orchestra. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. George Szell, guest conductor. 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel (Oval Room)—Piano-talk on the current Boston Symphony program by Boris Goldovsky. 12:15 noon.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Bambi," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 2:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 9:30, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Esquire—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, Ethel Waters. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—Selections from "Inside Britain." 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:45, 6, 9:10.

Fenway—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Ice-Capades Revue." Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Kipps," Dianna Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Harvard Oarsmen." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve." Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 11:50 a. m. 3:50, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Franchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Truck Busters." Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:05, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:35, 5:30, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News," "America's Battle of Beauty," "The Great Glover," latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:30, 9:58.

Telepix—"Target for Tonight," "Leopold Stokowski," "Billiards and Pool Experts," "Thaw Expedition," two cartoons, 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 10:38 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Tremont—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:30, 8. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:20, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflen, Kathryn Grayson. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Cat People," Simone Simone, Tom Conway. 10:40 a. m, 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45. **Allston:** "Joan of the Ozarks," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. "Secrets of the Underground," John Hubbard, Virginia Grey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen, "Bullet Scars," Richard Toomey. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Wing and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg. **Coolidge Corner:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, C. Lehman. 2, 8. **University:** "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster, John Sutton. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2, 7. **Codman Square:** "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45. **Franklin:** "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8. **Strand:** "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, June Frazee. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 8:16. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2, 7, 9:44. **Park:** "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 7.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehman. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. **Park:** "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrew Sisters.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22. **Mystic:** "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 8:25. **Strand:** "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:05, 7, 10. **Orpheum:** "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Ray Harris. 2:05, 8:35. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:15, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45. **Fellsway:** "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson. 2, 8. **Strand:** "You were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8. **Boulevard:** "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 7, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Anne Rutherford. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8. **Capitol:** "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Bambi," 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Iceland," John Payne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2:08, 7:54. "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Frisco Lil," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. "Moscow Strikes Back," all Russian cast. 2, 8. **Coolidge:** "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. Jean Rogers. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Jack Oakie, Victor Mature. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Clara Lehmann.

News of the Screen

New York

Irving Berlin has agreed to play himself in Warners' screen version of his stage show, "This is the Army," following West Coast conferences with Jack L. Warner, executive producer of the studio. Mr. Berlin's stage characterization will be somewhat augmented on the screen. Michael Curtiz will direct the all-Army show, the profits from which are going to the Army Emergency Relief Fund. The production is scheduled to go before the cameras following an engagement by the Army troupers in San Francisco.

* * *

Alan Ladd has completed his co-starring role with Loretta Young and William Bendix in "China," and has been inducted into the army.

* * *

Francis Lederer will return to pictures after an absence of a year, to portray a patriot of his native Czechoslovakia in Paramount's picturization of Stefan Heym's best-seller, "Hostages." Mr. Lederer will arrive in Hollywood from New York this week. He will portray a Czech underground worker who is executed by the Nazis. The cast includes Arturo deCordova, Mexican star, and William Bendix, in addition to Luis Rainer and Mr. Lederer.

At the Telepix

"Yellow Caesar," film about Mussolini, is the principal item in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other films will include Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny cartoons in color, sports in the armed forces photographed at the University of Southern California, "Inside Hollywood with Hedda Hopper," a musical short with Ray McKinley and his orchestra, a travelogue on the Thaw expedition to India, and a half-hour news digest.

At the Uptown

"The Palm Beach Story," with Claudette Colbert and Joel McCrea, will be at the Uptown Theater beginning Friday. The companion feature will be "Seven Days Leave," with Victor Mature and Lucille Ball.

Helen Hayes Play Opening

"Harriet," new Gilbert Miller production which stars Helen Hayes, will have its first performance this evening at the Shubert Theater in New Haven. Dealing with the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the play has been written by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements. It will be seen in Washington, Philadelphia, and possibly Baltimore, before opening in New York at Henry Miller's Theater on March 10. In "Harriet" Miss Hayes will trace the Stowe career from 1836 to 1863.

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Continued from Page 1

several hundred tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on Düsseldorf in 20 minutes," an authoritative statement said.

The Air Ministry had reported that six bombers were missing from a heavy attack on industrial objectives in the Rhineland, which continued a cycle of raids featured by the first United Sttaes Air Force assault on the Reich and the first bombing of Copenhagen.

Düsseldorf, a center of transport and heavy industry in Northwest Germany, is 160 miles southwest of the Wilhelmshaven naval base which, with Emden, was pounded heavily by United States heavy bombers.

The German High Command, in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin, sought to discount the effect of the American blows. It declared that "a daylight attempt under the cover of cloud to bomb targets at Helgoland Bay were foiled by fighters and antiaircraft defenses."

Striking back by daylight, German fliers attacked a southeast coast town of England, inflicting considerable damage and some casualties.

Some of Britain's biggest aircraft, Lancasters and Halifaxes each capable of carrying four two-ton blockbusters—were reported to have participated in the blows against the Rhineland.

The Air Ministry described the attack as "heavy," but did not indicate the actual number of planes participating.

Meanwhile RAF Mosquito bombers attacked the Nazi-occupied shipyards of Copenhagen, Wednesday afternoon, an Air Ministry communiqué announced.

Going in low, the fast planes dropped bombs and bursts were observed in the yards, the communiqué said. One plane is missing.

Mustang planes also attacked locomotives in Britanny and Northern France, and Hudson bombers attacked enemy shipping off the planes were encountered.

Reich Bombed:

Wilhelmshaven Hit By Big U. S. Planes

In the war's first lightning stroke following the Allied strategy conference in North Africa, large flights of United States Fortress and Liberator bombers made the first all-American raids on Germany proper Wednesday.

They struck successfully at the submarine base of Wilhelmshaven and at the industrial area of Emden, with a loss of only three planes in all.

The fliers, most of whom returned unscratched, piled out of bombers and expressed surprise at the small resistance encountered.

Antiaircraft fire, encountered only when the planes were near the targets, was described by the fliers as light and inaccurate.

"We caught them completely unawares."

The raid brought from the Royal Air Force Bomber Command chief, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, a special message of congratulations to the Eighth Bomber Command for "this well-planned, gallantly executed operation which opens a campaign the Germans have long dreaded. . . . To them it is yet another sentence in the writing on the wall. Between us we can, and will, bust German wide open."

The Commander of one group of Flying Fortresses, Col. Curtis Lemay, of Columbus, Ohio, said: "It went pretty well except that it was rather dull compared with some we've had. We managed to get a large number of bombs on the target and near the vicinity."

The fliers included the first British soldier to go on an American raid, Maj. Errol R. H. Holmes, Royal Artillery flak expert doing liaison with the United States Eighth Air Force. He said he was astonished by the precision of American formation flying. "It was absolutely tiptop, the Hun wouldn't come near us."

The main hindrance the crews encountered was extreme cold at high altitude over Germany, running to an estimated 35 below zero.

Senegalese Sail:

Natives to Fight Nazis in Africa

The first big convoy of French Senegalese soldiers, most warlike of all native African fighters, has sailed from Dakar to reinforce Allied forces in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

These red-fezzed colonials, most of them six feet or more tall, marched to their ships with flags flying and bands playing. They stepped along with a smile, obviously eager for action after months of preparation.

The man who directed the training of these fighters, Gen. Pierre M. Tristani, selected the vanguard from a reservoir of more than 60,000 men. Many of them had been stationed in Senegal for months; others were scattered throughout the other colonies comprising French West Africa.

Those sent north, the General believes, have no equal in bayonet fighting. He said he was equally confident they would learn quickly to handle the modern weapons coming from the United States—the Garand rifle, motorized equipment, and antitank artillery.

North Africa:

Bizerte Strafed By Allied Bombers

Axis targets at Bizerte were attacked by Allied bombers Tuesday night and two enemy destroyers were bombed on the shuttle run between Tunisia and Sicily Wednesday, one being left afire, a communiqué from Allied headquarters said.

Ground activity on the Tunisian front was confined to patrolling, the Allied Command stated. Enemy targets were attacked by Allied light bombers and fighters.

An American attempt to drive a wedge between the converging armies of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim in Central Tunisia was suggested by Axis reports.

The Vichy Radio said that the United States forces originally concentrated on Tebessa, Algeria, 150 miles southwest of Tunis, had begun an offensive.

A Berlin military spokesman was quoted by the German Radio as saying the Americans were "planning a major offensive." Presumably such a drive would be toward the Gulf of Gabès, a relatively vulnerable sector of the line of Marshal Rommel's retreat.

The British Eighth Army continued its drive toward Tunisia and its patrols were reported in contact with the enemy in the Sabratha area, 41 miles west of Tripoli and less than 60 miles from the Tunisian-Tripolitanian frontier.

From the landing fields of both Tunisia and Tripolitania Allied planes roared to the attack.

However, rain—the great enemy of mechanized armies—was reported to be delaying expected large-scale action in Tunisia and giving Marshal Rommel valuable time in which to complete his junction with General von Arnim.

Advices from the North African front said that torrential storms had terminated a week of fair weather, bogging down many important roads and making the terrain totally unsuitable for tank operations.

The break in the weather came just as United States ground forces were becoming increasingly active in Central Tunisia—the forerunner, perhaps, of an Allied attempt to drive a spearhead through to the coast near Sousse and thus cut communications between Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim.

Russia:

Soviets Take Towns In Tuapse Sector

The hint of a new Russian offensive, launched from the Tuapse sector of the Black Sea coast, was given in an official announcement of the Red Army's occupation of Apsheronskaya and Neftegorsk, two cities southwest of Maikop, center of the only oil region Hitler's armies were able to take in Russia.

Apsheronskaya is little more than 19 miles from Maikop and Neftegorsk is 25 miles southwest of the oil center which was burned and blasted by the Russians before they moved out in the face of the German advance early last summer. It was held unlikely that Hitler's troops were able to get much oil out of the Maikop fields.

The news of this advance, tying in with other successes reported in the Caucasus which would help encircle the Maikop area, came as the Russians pushed another spearhead into the arc bristling against Rostov and as fresh reports came of the surrender of thousands of Axis troops on other fronts.

Reduction of the trapped Axis forces before Stalingrad continued, the Russians said, asserting that a German general, three colonels, and other officers were among those who surrendered during the night. One general, Maj. Gen. Richard von Reuss, was reported killed.

Stalingrad Force Reduced to 8,500

The 220,000 Axis besiegers of Stalingrad were reported reduced to 8,500 with hundreds surrendering to Red Army forces that hemmen them in.

The latest thrust toward Rostov was from Salsk, whence a Red Army spur had raked northwestward along the railway to Ataman, within 60 miles of Rostov.

Meanwhile, other units had pressed on beyond Belaya Glina, on the main Stalingrad line and only 40 miles from Tikhoretsk, it was reported.

The other spearheads bearing down on Rostov were located by the Russians at points 70 miles north of the city and 56 miles to the east, on the Lower Don.

Other reported successes on the southern front brought the capture of Novo Alexandrovskaya, 30 miles due east of Kropotkin and Rashivatskaya, 20 miles southeast.

At Novo Alexandrovskaya, the Soviet troops would be in position to flank Kropotkin from the north, and the whole operation in this erea and along the Baku-Rostov railway past Armavir formed another segment of the arc being drawn about Maikop.

There were reports in London that the Germans were assembling escape barges at Novorossisk, the Black Sea naval base now occupied by the Nazis, to transport their armies out of the Caucasus if they cannot hold Rostov.

In northern sectors of the Russian front, the Red Army was said to have swept into Gorshechnoye, 80 miles east and slightly south of Kursk, a German strongpoint and base on the Moscow-Kharkov railway.

In the Varyorovka-Shelyakino sector of the Voronezh front, the Russians reported 5,000 Axis troops, including high officers, had surrendered after only a short battle.

It was in this area that more than 64,000 Axis troops already had been reported taken prisoner.

Burma:

Japanese Harried By Land and Air

British Blenheims bombed Japanese targets Wednesday on the Mayu Peninsula and Akyab Island in the aerial campaign over Burma and native troops recently bested an enemy patrol at a village in the Kale area east of the Chin Hills, a British communiqué said.

Speaking of the Kale area skirmish, the bulletin said:

"Our troops set fire to houses occupied by the enemy, several of whom were killed or wounded as they tried to escape. Our casualties were one man wounded."

The Japanese-occupied village of Magyichaung, on the Mayu Peninsula, and Kyettawbyin, were identified as targets of the Blenheims.

"Other aircraft carried out offensive patrols," the communiqué said, adding that no Japanese planes encountered.

China:

Japanese Reported Routed in Yunnan

All enemy troops who penetrated the Southwest China Province of Yunnan around Talo, near the border of the Shan States, have been cleared out, a Chinese Army spokesman said.

The Japanese occupied Talo on Jan. 14, he said, but the town was retaken a few hours later.

He added that the commander of the 56th Japanese Division had arrived with several thousand troops at a small town 20 miles south of Tengchung and was conferring with other Japanese officers but said: "Whether this presages a renewed Japanese drive on the Salween front remains to be seen."

New Guinea:

Japanese Losses Top Allied Casualties

Allied casualties in the Papuan campaign, in which a Japanese army previously estimated at 15,000 men was destroyed, were less than half of those of the enemy, Gen. Douglas MacArthur declared.

These figures are the reverse of the usual results in a ground offensive, where the attacking side generally loses several times as many men as the defenders, the Allied commander declared.

"Probably no campaign in history against a thoroughly prepared and trained army produced such complete and decisive results with a lower expenditure of life and resources," he added.

General MacArthur explained that one reason for this was the fact that "utmost care had been taken for the conservation of our forces" and no attempt was made to storm enemy position without careful preparation.

Allied air losses were even less in proportion to the Japanese, General MacArthur said, while Allied sea losses were negligible, being confined entirely to small boats.

The regular Allied communiqué reported continuing aerial attacks on Japanese bases, including Finschafen, Lae, Salamaua in New Guinea, where airdrome runways, fuel dumps, and buildings were bombed.

Allied bombers also attacked the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, and enemy installations at Kai and Aroe Islands between New Guinea and Timor.

The communiqué reported that a small Allied merchant vessel had been sunk by Japanese planes off Wessel Island in the Arafura Sea northwest of Australia, but said casualties were light.

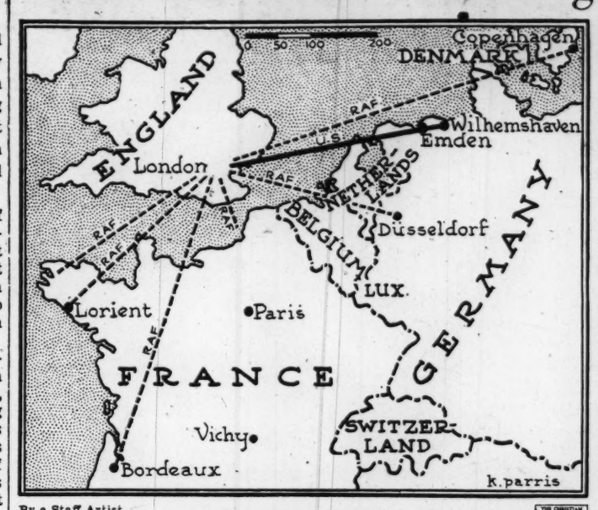
Guadalcanal:

Americans Advance Despite Resistance

American soldiers on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands are continuing their westward advance "despite stiff enemy resistance," the Navy said in telling also of a Japanese raid by two float planes unsuccessfully directed against American ships far to the north in the Aleutian Islands.

It was the first such Japanese attack in the Aleutian Islands in months. A Navy spokesman said.

Nazis Under 48-Hour Bombing



By a Staff Artist

U. S. and British Planes Bomb Continent

The various parts of Germany and German-held territory attacked by American and British bombers in the course of a 48-hour continuous air offensive are indicated by black and broken arrows above.

Allied War Chiefs Meet Again in Africa

Continued from Page 1

and added in an editorial earlier this week anticipating the Churchill-Roosevelt talks a plea that present conferences and agreements would bring about an organization that will reduce politics to a minimum and unite all effort in the common struggle against the common enemy.

Political Groups Divided

The Stars and Stripes said: "The Allies are still divided in their views as to just what kind of a peace they are fighting for. This division runs not so much between nations as between various political groups within the United Nations."

This weakness in the United Nations armor, according to the Stars and Stripes, was at the bottom of the French collapse and of the present French trouble in North Africa. It hampers the war effort and is a menace for postwar prospects. Prompt action now to correct this weakness will be warmly received by civilian and military alike in the United Nation, said the Stars and Stripes.

There may have been some wishful thinking on both sides of the Atlantic about what the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting would achieve in preparations for postwar reconstruction. But it is pointed out here today that wishful thinkers were at least expressing the ardent desires of the ordinary people in both Britain and the United States.

Communiqué's Meaning

Does the handling of the French North African political situation, as suggested in the Casablanca communiqué, arouse confidence that United Nations political issues generally are to be tackled fearlessly and in a straightforward manner? Frankly, there is little such confidence here today although it is admitted only a part of the story has been told.

Newspaper comment here today is almost entirely concerned with Casablanca as a military conference and with questionings and comments on the French situation. But the Daily Herald regrets the communiqué left out postwar aims. The Herald renews the call for a grand United Nations council, which, it claims, would have enabled Russia and China to be represented at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

Eagerness Appraised

The Herald says: "The more hopeful Allied leaders become of shortening the war, the more eager they should be to ensure that economic and political foundations of peace are laid without delay."

Undoubtedly the warm welcome awaiting Mr. Churchill on his first public appearance here will be followed by renewed pressure on him to strive for still further unity with other United Nations in both war and in reconstruction preparations.

Meanwhile in Commons yesterday, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave questioners encouraging assurance that questions of postwar reconstruction were under discussion between the British Government and the Soviet Government and in accordance with provisions of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. The British Government, he said, has every intention of keeping in touch with the Russian Government in the formulation of postwar policy generally.

Spanish Morocco Gets Gasoline From U. S.

By the Associated Press

Tangier, Spanish Morocco, Jan. 28

The Spanish freighter Castillo Jarandilla arrived here yesterday with gasoline and kerosene from the United States for Spanish Morocco, made available under a recent agreement. The ship continued to Rio Martin, where part of the cargo was unloaded.

Stimson Reports Casualties Of U. S. in Tunisia at 1,258

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP) — American casualties to date in Tunisia have totaled 1,258 fatalities, wounded and missing, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today as he discussed "continued good news from the battlefronts."

The Tunisian casualties of United States Army forces include 226 men listed as missing who have been reported taken prisoners, Secretary Stimson said, while 211 have been reported killed, 532 wounded and another 289 listed as missing.

Revised reports of the recent armored raid by American forces against enemy positions in Central Tunisia showed these results, he said: Two United States soldiers were killed and two tanks were lost; the enemy had 25 killed and 150 men taken prisoner.

Remarking that in all war theaters "all of our air operations have been brilliantly successful," the Secretary of War said that during the last 11 months of 1942 Army fliers shot down or probably destroyed 1,349 enemy aircraft, against a loss of 309.

Allied aircraft, both bombers and fighters, continue large scale operations in Tunisia, Mr. Stimson said, and on one day—Jan. 24—destroyed an estimated 28 enemy planes on the ground. There was not much ground fighting in Tunisia during the last week, but daily skirmishes continued.

"In Russia," the Secretary said, "the encircled German units near Stalingrad apparently have been reduced by casualties and evacuation to about 9,000 troops."

Detailing air combat results for 1942, and for December, 1942, Mr. Stimson explained that the figures on enemy losses were confined to aerial combat, but the American losses included planes shot down by antiaircraft fire. No January, 1942, figures were included, since the reports for that month are incomplete.

During the last 11 months of 1942, United States Army bombers destroyed 480 enemy planes, probably destroyed 226, against a loss of 110. Army fighters shot down 294 enemy planes, probably destroyed 75, and lost 164. Army miscellaneous aircraft shot down 213 enemy planes, counted 61 probables and lost only 35.

In December, air activity increased sharply, due largely to the North African campaign. In that month, United States Army fliers around the world shot down 326 enemy planes and probably destroyed 93, while losing only 98. By types of United States Army planes, the score was: Bombers—145 shot down, 35 probables, 37 lost; fighters—93 shot down, 10 probables, 13 lost.

Japan to Honor Russian Pact

By the Associated Press

Japan intends to respect its neutrality pact with Soviet Russia and assumes that the Soviet Government will do the same, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, declared today, according to versions of his speech to the Japanese Diet [Parliament] broadcast by Axis radios.

A Berlin version recorded by the Associated Press quoted Mr. Tani as saying that Tokyo's "policy of respecting the neutrality pact with the Soviet Union concluded in April, 1941, has undergone no modification." This attitude, he added, was "based on the assumption that the Soviet Government would likewise respect the pact."

Mr. Tani, addressing the Diet as it reconvened after a long New Year recess, remarked that "almost all the American states, including Chile, have now succumbed to the pressure of the United States."

Chile broke diplomatic relations with the Axis last week, leaving Argentina the only American state still on friendly terms with Japan and its allies.

"Should Argentina maintain her policy of neutrality notwithstanding this [United States] pressure we shall entertain all the more respect for her," Mr. Tani said. "It is the desire of Japan to continue friendly relations with Argentina."

The same session heard Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo outline Japan's position in the war.

Premier Tojo said that victories achieved by Japan's armed forces during the past year had laid foundations for certain victory over the United States and Britain, whom he charged with "sinister ambitions to dominate the world."

The Premier, whose address was reported by the Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, boasted that Japan's position both for offense and defense had been completed by establishment of outlying bases and the acquisition of vast natural resources.

The address marked the reconvening of the Diet after the new year's recess.

Premier Tojo said casually that "of course it will require great efforts on our part to make these resources demonstrate their real wealth and power" but said that Japan's position nevertheless was secure.

"In contrast to our position," he said, "the United States and Britain—which boasted of their wealth and resources before the war—now are experiencing a great shortage in vital war resources.

"As for the supply of rubber and tin which they previously obtained from the Southwest Pacific regions, they now are so uneasy and distressed they cannot succeed in concealing their predicament."

Turning to Japan's war aims, the Premier said the Japanese people were fighting for a "great ideal" they had cherished for 3,000 years—"to enable all countries each in its proper place and all peoples to live their lives in peace and security."

Japan, he declared, sought only to "bring about real world peace in co-operation with our allies who share the same purpose."

Office to Stop Waste in Trucking

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Joint information office to act as a clearing house for the trucking industry in an effort to save unnecessary mileage will open here on Feb. 1, Harold A. Connor, its manager, announced here.

No private or contract carrier may leave New York City without a capacity load for a run of more than 25 miles, Mr. Connor said, adding that empty common carriers will be permitted to leave only after it is certain there is no freight to be hauled.

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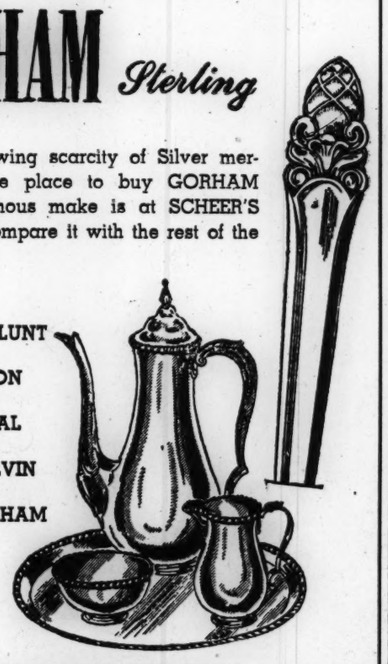
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Giraud-De Gaulle Sow Seeds of Unity

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—The de Gaulle-Giraud meeting at the Casablanca conference is assessed here as an important first step toward unification of all French forces fighting the Axis in North Africa. It appears to be a modest move toward a solution of the harder problem of French political unity there.

The main decision which emerged from the meeting was, in the words of the communiqué issued by the French National Committee here, that "necessary liaison should be established immediately" with a view to assuring "unification of the war effort of the Empire and French forces on land, sea, and air."

In informed quarters here, it is believed that the military situation will benefit by the early establishment of these essential military liaisons between forces under the Fighting French—such as those of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc coming up from Lake Chad—on the one hand, and the forces under General Giraud, now resisting the Germans in Southern Tunisia, on the other.

"Preliminary Examination"

On the closely related problems of developing French army and naval forces now in Africa for further use against Germany in later campaigns, the communiqué makes it clear that conversations did not get beyond the point of "preliminary examination."

In point of fact, what is at stake here is the question of the ultimate command of any Fighting French forces which may participate in future United Nations landings in France.

So far, there has been little or no progress toward agreement in this sphere. The fact that, as the communiqué says, exchanges of views are to be continued does, however, leave the door open for further progress on this point.

As far as the underlying problem of the political administration of North Africa is concerned, the communiqué implicitly registers the absence of any genuine agreement. The French National Committee's statement plainly implies that, while complete union of the Empire and armed forces "in conjunction with the movement of resistance in France, to be accomplished in consonance with the will and dignity of the French people, remains the immutable aim of General de Gaulle," no accord was reached on this matter in the talks with General Giraud.

Fighting French Comment

The tone of Fighting French comment here today is to the effect that General de Gaulle at Casablanca desired the removal of all pro-Vichyites in the Algerian Administration and substitution of men who from the first resisted the Vichy policy of collaboration.

In particular he is understood to have objected strongly to the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor of Algeria. Although his arguments are understood to have received fullest consideration from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the upshot of the talks was that military expediency still demanded continued co-operation with the present administrative setup under General Giraud, despite the strong Pétain leanings of many of the present officeholders.

One brighter spot in the political picture is that General de Gaulle appears to have been greatly impressed by President Roosevelt, and there is reason to believe also that the President received a very favorable impression of General de Gaulle. The view here today is that this personal contact, combined with the first steps toward unification which emerged from the meeting between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, contains seeds of possible solution of the complex North African problem at some later date.

Protest to de Gaulle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The New York branch of France Forever has sent to Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London a sharp protest against any agreement that would permit Marcel Peyrouton to continue in an official capacity in French Africa. M. Peyrouton recently was named Governor General of Algeria by Gen. Henri Giraud.

The text of the cablegram follows:

"The Executive Committee of France Forever, after consulting its American as well as its French members, conveys to General de Gaulle its ardent wish that agreement between the French National Committee and North African authorities would provide for the exclusion from any public office on French territory of Monsieur Peyrouton, symbol of the treason of the men of Vichy."

Hull Urges Critics To Get Facts First

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

Secretary of State Hull says that persons who want to criticize the State Department in regard to the North African situation should wait until they have all the facts before they speak.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said that it must be presumed that the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton to be Governor-General of Algeria was made with the knowledge of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Churchill-Roosevelt Joint Note Handed to Stalin

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, and W. Lacy Baggallay, British Chargé d'Affaires, called at the Kremlin yesterday and handed Premier Stalin a joint note from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

At the same time, the Soviet Radio was informing the people of the details of the Casablanca conference. Previously only the official communiqué from Casablanca had been read over the radio.

[CBS Correspondent Bill Downs, in a broadcast from Moscow today said the general reaction of the Russian people to the Casablanca meeting was "wait and see."

"The Russian people naturally were cheered by the statement that the United States and Britain have agreed on military action for 1943," Mr. Downs said. "But as a Russian friend of mine put it, 'this is 1943 right now.' "]

Stalin: Joint Report Is Taken in Stride

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 28

When correspondents asked Admiral William H. Standley whether Joseph Stalin was pleased with a joint communication from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the United States Ambassador replied:

"Well, he's a very placid man. He doesn't get excited easily."

Admiral Standley refused to discuss what was in the note or even say if he knew what it contained, but it was learned it related to military plans.

Half-Hour Conference

The diplomats' conference with Mr. Stalin lasted half an hour.

Admiral Standley said Mr. Stalin seemed overjoyed at the news from Stalingrad and about the success of the Red Army over the encircled Germans.

He described the Premier as "very serious" and showing "he's had a busy month."

In reply to questions, Admiral Standley said he could not say whether the Premier knew in advance about the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

Refers to Communiqué

Reminded that foreign broadcasts had given the impression that Mr. Stalin had been kept up to the minute on details of the Casablanca conference, he referred reporters to the communiqué issued in North Africa which said merely that Mr. Stalin had been "fully informed of the military proposals."

Asked if he could discuss whether any progress was being made toward a supreme Allied command which would include the Soviet Union and China, Admiral Standley said he personally knew nothing about such a project and personally did not think it would work.

Soong Hails Casablanca Plans

CHUNGKING, Cina, Jan. 28 (AP) Foreign Minister T. V. Soong hailed the Casablanca conference today as insuring unremitting offensive operations against the Axis nations.

He said in a statement:

"To the confusion of Germany, Italy, and Japan the year 1943 will prove that the United Nations are no longer on defense but possess a burning determination and ever-expanding strength to encompass the unconditional surrender of the aggressor nations.

"All are resolved that from now on the war will itself be unremittingly carried to the enemy equally in the Far East and in Europe."

The Chinese press, which had hoped that the Casablanca conference would produce a "Big Four" War Council, generally indorsed the meeting and urged formation of the council without delay.

The official Central Daily News went beyond the general press emphasis on the need of concentrating against Japan by declaring that "the best way to crush the war lords' aggressive forces is to crush Japan first."

The Government-controlled Chinese Central News Agency issued a review describing the Casablanca conference as "the most important event since the joint declaration by 26 United Nations" early last year.

The disclosure that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had "apprised Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of the measures they are undertaking to assist him and China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause," the review said, "is taken as evidence of closer collaboration among the United States, Great Britain, China, and Soviet Russia."

"It is believed the decisions of this conference will have an important bearing upon the co-ordination of Allied military and political strategy, and the execution of Allied war plans."

Ta Kung Pao admitted that Russia and China had not been "overlooked" but pointed out that it was not known what aid had been promised China and expressed a hope that the help would be "more practical."

The Roman Catholic newspaper Social Welfare critized the situation in these words: "The present military council in Washington does not include the representatives of the major allies and therefore does not possess the right to direct the whole situation."

Hitler Quits Army Command?

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Radio Maroc, in a broadcast recorded today by the United States Foreign Intelligence Service, quoted a Swedish newspaper report that Hitler had decided to give up personal direction of the German armies temporarily to the General Staff.

The General Staff, it said, was reported to have drafted a plan for an Eastern Front withdrawal to a new line.

The Maroc broadcast was recorded as saying:

"According to the Swedish paper Nya Daglight Allehanda, Hitler is said to have decided to hand over the conduct of military operations, temporarily, to the General Staff, which is reported to have drawn up a plan by which the Axis armies would withdraw and hold a new line from Kursk to Kharkov and from Dnieperopetrovsk to Sevastopol and the Crimea.

"But military circles consider these steps have been taken too late to have any effect whatever on the development of the situation."

"The note is so pronounced that it may be open to suspicion," the Director of the Office of War Information said at a press conference.

"The fact is that Germany is taking a licking in Russia," Mr. Davis continued. "It seems conceivable that the propagandists are painting it blacker than it really is, so that when and if the Russian offensive finally is slowed up, the German people will be considerably heartened."

The trend also may be in line with the German "strength through fear" policy, Mr. Davis said: that is, to galvanize the Germans into greater efforts by warning of the "awful things that will happen to German civilians if their country is defeated in the war."

Policy also is a return to Hitler's original propaganda line, which represented Naziism as the world's great bulwark against Communism, Mr. Davis said.

Speaking of the possible German hope to persuade peoples in the Allied countries that the war is about over, he called attention to an incident in South Bend, Ind., Tuesday night, where some persons were convinced that the much-heralded announcement would be news of a victorious peace. When a locomotive whistle got out of order, about 10 p. m., these persons thought it was the start of the victory celebration, Mr. Davis said.

Davis Sees Ruse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Elmer Davis suggested that the pessimistic note in German radio reports of reverses in Russia may be intended to lull Allied peoples into believing they needn't work hard to win the war.

Yugoslav Front

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden answered in the affirmative a question as to "whether we have had any discussions with the Soviet Government about unifying the various insurgent forces in Yugoslavia in their common effort against the enemy," the British Radio reported in a broadcast. Presumably Mr. Eden's statement was made during a discussion in the House of Commons.

Maple Sirup Prices Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has increased maximum prices on the sale of maple sirup by producers to packers. OPA said this was expected to increase retail prices about six cents a pound, and that it was permitted because of higher costs of the 1942 maple sirup crop.

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Eden Plan on British Foreign Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—The first steps in the reorganization of the British Foreign Office are outlined in a White Paper just submitted to Parliament.

Complete and immediate amalgamation of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service with the commercial diplomatic service and consular service, as well as a new system of broader recruitment training for this unified foreign service, constitutes the basis of the proposals.

Parliament is to be asked in the near future to give effect to the first stage in the new plan by approving a bill designed to increase the efficiency of the British diplomatic corps by "facilitating retirement on pension of men who prove unfitted for higher posts."

Forecast 18 Months Ago

Entitled "Proposals for Reform of the Foreign Service," the White Paper is submitted by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in accordance with his announcement more than 18 months ago of the Government's intention to introduce a series of reforms.

Most measures now suggested, it is stated, will not be put into operation until after the war, but the Government intends to make a start as soon as possible.

One of the most interesting passages of the paper is that in which criticisms most frequently brought against the British Foreign Office and foreign service are frankly listed: that it is recruited from too small a circle and tends to represent the interests of certain sections of the nation rather than those of the country as a whole; that its members lead too sheltered a life and have insufficient understanding of economic and social questions; that the extent of their experience is too small to enable them properly to understand many of the problems with which they ought to deal, and that the range of their contacts is too limited to allow them to acquire more than a relatively narrow acquaintance with the foreign peoples among whom they have to live.

Although claiming that these criticisms are often overstated, the White Paper does not deny the need for correcting these and similar shortcomings. On the other hand, it does not defend British diplomats from another still more frequent criticism—namely, that the foreign office seldom if ever seems to have any foreign policy. The White Paper points out its not the business of diplomats even in the Foreign Office itself to frame policy, it is a matter for the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Defends Diplomats

Most far-reaching measure of reform proposed is that of changed conditions for recruitment. More emphasis is to be put on training in economics and finance, as well as social problems and labor. In the future, every officer will be called on to serve in a consular and commercial as well as diplomatic post and will then have the opportunity of rising therefrom to the highest ambasadorial positions, as a result of amalgamation of the foreign services.

An important part of the plan is to democratize the British foreign service by broadening its field of selection. It is planned to do this by drawing up to 25 per cent of the annual vacancies from candidates who have been given special scholarships on public funds. This is intended to meet criticism that too large a proportion of the British diplomatic service is drawn from the public schools and universities.

Press Comment

Comment in the British press today welcomes the proposed reforms, but there is some objection that they fail to go far enough.

The Times of London, for instance, points out that the White Paper does not even take up the broader problem of reforming the whole machinery of the conduct of foreign policy through co-ordination or even unification of all government departments which deal with foreign matters. It is also suggested that most reforms now proposed for the foreign service should be applied to the British civil service as a whole.

Although the White Paper fails to satisfy the growing demand here for admission of women into the British foreign service, Mr. Eden promises a committee after war to study the question.

The general view is that the White Paper proposals constitute a first installment of much-needed and long-overdue reforms.

Britain Discourages Bread Consumption

By the Associated Press

London

Hotels and restaurants have been asked to save bread by serving it only on request, omitting butter from tables as discouragement and giving larger portions of potatoes than other vegetables. Bread is to be served in pieces of not more than 1½ ounces.

The Food Ministry is undertaking a country-wide census of bread production and consumption as the basis for calculations in possible rationing.

Britain Leads Nations Of Size in Ship Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Britain has rolled up a bigger tonnage of war production in proportion to its population than any other nation in the world, according to Capt. Arthur Marsden, of the Royal Navy.

Captain Marsden, who is also a member of Parliament, came to the United States to arrange greater protection for British merchant shipping. He spoke at a report luncheon of the British War Relief Society, women's division, at the Plaza Hotel on Jan. 26.

Mrs. William Armour, chairman of the Society, announced that $167,028.77 of the $250,000 goal already had been collected in the special campaign which began on Jan. 13 and ends on Feb. 16.

The British Arrive in Tripoli

Associated Press Radiophoto

Highlanders and Montgomery Make Canny Entry

Top: Men of the Gordon Highlanders march into Tripoli behind their pipe major and piper as the British Eighth Army occupied the Italian stronghold. The harbor can be seen in the right background. Bottom: Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, right, head of the Eighth Army, dictates his terms to the Governor and officials at Castel Benito Gate at the entrance to the city. These official British pictures were received in New York by radio from Cairo.

British Entering Tarhuna Find Axis Civilians Looted

Continued from Page 1

about the looting, which the remaining police force was powerless to prevent. I assured them that the British military administration authorities would shortly arrive and they had no cause for fear.

Tarhuna is the center of a large colonized area. Peasants from all over Italy live on farms on a semi-communal basis. By a decade of thrifty husbandry and persistent toil, they have forced the stubborn arid African sand to yield grapes, citrus fruit, cereals and succulent vegetables.

Their nomadic Arab neighbors eye them with hostility born from jealously and indignation at the wrongs done them by the Italian administration. For protection, the colonists have always looked to their authorities, who this time failed them utterly.

Hundreds Destitute

For two weeks before the British Eighth Army arrived, Axis forces had retreated this way, first the Italians, then the Germans. The latter left behind them a lasting memory by looting farmsteads, carrying off poultry, livestock and grain and depriving colonists of their hard-won sustenance, leaving hundreds of families destitute.

In addition to the district's normal population, many families evacuated from Cyrenaica during the first phase of the present campaign, were quartered here with local inhabitants, pending the promised departure for Italy on ships that never came.

Axis authorities likewise kept the colonists completely in the dark regarding the military situation. As for the waning fortunes of Marshal Rommel's army, they could only observe and draw their own conclusions—though their own press and radio continued to spout optimism—they saw the battered echelons retreating.

Guns in Front Yards

Then one day they suddenly saw artillery and antitank guns being lugged into position in their own front yards or on adjacent heights. The guns went into action and soon answering shells from the Eighth Army's 25-pounders were bursting all around. No effort had been made to warn the colonists who would be in the line of fire to seek safety or salvage their belongings.

First reports were that the entire zone would be declared open, but then the Germans chose to fight a rearguard action through inhabited districts, leaving a trail of blasted farmhouses in their wake.

Peasants from outlying settlements on the fringes of the desert huddled together for protection. When the wave of war had passed they returned to find their houses gutted. The problem of feeding and caring for all of these abandoned people now devolves on the British occupation administration.

Another Hapsburg Joining U. S. Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Another member of the Hapsburg family, is joining the armed forces. He is Rudolf von Hapsburg, youngest brother of the Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne of Austria Hungary.

Davis Scolds Jeffers For 'Loafer' Talk

Continued from Page 1

their needs for materials, Mr. Nelson said.

The Government has decided to concentrate its production of synthetic rubber on the buna S type, made out of butadiene and styrene. Whether the butadiene should be made out of petroleum or grain alcohol has been the subject of a long fight in Congress, with the farm interests favoring the grain source. Present plans call for ⅔ petroleum and ⅓ grain alcohol.

There have been charges that a prewar alignment of the Standard Oil Company with German interests through the exchange of patents have interfered with the development of the petroleum source of butadiene gas, but Mr. Jeffers told the state officials in Baltimore: "It is not true the big oil companies have been making trouble; there is no cartel. The difficulty is purely a matter of getting materials."

These materials consist chiefly of high pressure boilers, rectifiers and measuring instruments.

Threat to Busses

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Chairman of a Senate agriculture subcommittee studying the manufacture from farm products, said last week that Mr. Jeffers had warned him that all intercity busses and trucks might have to be taken off the road.

Mr. Jeffers told the state officials that there "may be further restrictions on the use of tires," but added, "I don't think so."

Taxicab and bus operators were asked this week by the Office of Defense Transportation to submit by Feb. 8 plans for "emergency mileage curtailment" up to 30 per cent "should gasoline or rubber shortage require mileage curtailment on short notice."

Nine Groups of Food Allowed Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has authorized price increases, based on increased production costs, on nine groups of food products.

The groups are canned chili con carne; shoestring potatoes; julienne potatoes; pretzels; nut topping; canned prune juice, canned dried prunes, canned prune concentrate and all other canned dried prune products; canned noodle and chicken dinner, canned Chicken a la King and canned homestyle chicken.

In these cases, OPA said wholesalers and retailers were permitted to pass on to their customers specific price increases which OPA might, from time to time, allow manufacturers or processors because of increased production costs.

New Unity of Americas Sets Model for World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, believes that the record of peaceful collaboration which the republics of the Western Hemisphere have set for the past decade can be made the pattern of a World League of united nations.

Mr. Welles is confident that the nations of the Americas are already constructing solidly a "new order" based upon freedom, tolerance, charity and understanding and he is urging that the peace machinery which the allied countries must set up be fashioned not out of a theoretical blueprint, but out of the laboratory experience of the Western Hemisphere democracies.

These are the suggestive views which the Undersecretary of State put before a large gathering of United Nations diplomats, congressmen and distinguished guests at the Pan American Union's commemoration yesterday of the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of James G. Blaine, one of the nation's great Secretaries of State.

Mr. Welles declared that the American Republics have traveled a long road toward realization of their common objective—the establishment of the foundations of a new community of nations.

Hopes for American Pattern

"It is my hope," he said, "that these same American states, united today during this war period in the defense of the ideals which have brought them so closely together, will seize the opportunity presented to them at the termination of the war jointly to demand that the same principles by which they are guided shall govern the conduct of all international relations in the world of the future.

"I am confident that they recognize the vital force and justice of their cause. Their opportunity is great. I am persuaded that they will avail themselves of it.

"It is not too much to say that the American Republics must base their legitimate aspiration and their hope of living in a decent and peaceful world in the future upon the extension of the principles which underlie their own great achievement in international living.

"When the common victory of the United Nations over the Axis Powers has been won, and when, as we hope, a true international order of peace and of justice shall thereafter have been secured, the American republics can dedicate their full energies to one more great challenge of the future, the improvement in the condition of their peoples.

Can Be Secure From Want

"Nature has abundantly endowed the New World with the natural resources that can, through constructive development, bring security and happiness into the lives of many millions of people who now suffer from want.

"Through the extension into new fields of the same principles of international co-operation that underlie the determination of the Americas to maintain the liberties of their hemispheres, the American Republics can once more take the lead by being the first of the great regions of the world to attain for their people that higher standard of living and of individual security of which an ordered and a free world is capable."

Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, following the Undersecretary, stated that Blaine's "vision reached beyond the continental limits of this country." In the field of economics, he added, Blaine "regarded reciprocal trade agreements as the foundation of understanding and of mutual commercial and economic advantage."

Senator White declared that "Blaine accepted as truth that this nation could not live unto itself alone. If here today, he would recognize that the genius of man has so narrowed our world that an event happening anywhere within it might profoundly affect the interests of the United States and every other nation."

Revivified Moribund Ideal

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama, pointed out that although Blaine was not the originator of Pan Americanism, he took hold of a noble ideal, apparently dead but only dormant, and did the things that were necessary to awaken it, to revitalize it and make it a strong and fruitful reality."

"We are able now," Dr. Alfaro said, "to realize the fullness of his achievements as the man who succeeded in drawing together Anglo-Saxon and Latin America," and the monument to his glory is "the solid front which our nations present to the despots of Europe and Asia, to show them and the whole world that our continent is at the same time the arsenal, the bulwark and the hope of democracy."

The guests of the Pan American Union at the ceremony included Mrs. Walter Damrosch and Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, daughters of James G. Blaine.

Dr. Luis Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, presided over the ceremony and placed a wreath at the bust of the former Secretary, in the Hall of the Americas of the Union.

Roosevelt on Air At Birthday Ball

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt will participate in the Birthday Ball program over the four major networks Saturday night, Howard London, director of the national radio division of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said today.

The program will be broadcast from 11:15 p. m. to 12:15 a. m. (E. W. T.), but the place from which the President will speak and the exact time were not disclosed.

Jackson Out as Aid To Agriculture Official

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Agriculture Department disclosed today that it had discontinued the services of Gardner Jackson as assistant to Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul Appleby.

The explanation given was that the department wanted to reduce expenses.

Mr. Jackson recently was criticized on the floor of the House by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the Committee on Un-American activities.

Before taking the $5,600-a-year-assistantship more than a year ago, Mr. Jackson served as a Washington representative of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. He was not immediately available for comment.

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Trust in Americas Urged at Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28—Removal of suspicions that lead to war and the substitution of mutual trustfulness that makes for peace and lasting friendship were urged by speakers and forum leaders at the University of Rochester Latin-American Conference that ended here yesterday. This formula was favored as especially applicable to the 21 American Republics.

Peace and war have economic foundations, it was stressed, but, speakers added, above and beyond the common flow of commerce and the interchange of cash and credit stands a cultural responsibility for maintaining an economy on a "human level"—a responsibility that is wholly that of the United States, it was declared.

These views were voiced in a dozen different ways from a dozen different platforms. South American diplomatists voiced it in pleas for continuance of the "good-neighbor policy." North Americans, in firm phrases typical of their ancestry, called upon their fellow Americans to deal with South America on a fair "give-and-take" basis.

Dr. Carlos Davila, former President of Chile and one-time Chilean Ambassador to the United States, declared that "the amazing political results of eight years of conference held in the spirit of good-neighbor policy have been so spectacular that the public has hardly become aware that the Americas have organized themselves economically."

Solidarity Prospects 'Good'

Arthur P. Whitaker, professor of Latin-American history and economics at the University of Pennsylvania, asked: "What are the prospects of hemisphere solidarity? In my opinion, they are good. The unifying influence of the common effort of the American nations in this war should be lasting."

Thomas R. Ybarra, commentator, author, and writer for American newspapers and magazines, said, "The human approach is the thing. If we and Great Britain win a complete clean-cut concise victory, we need not worry about South America.

Throughout the conference was a criticism of American attitudes, sometimes spoken, sometimes implied. "Yankee tactlessness," rather than "Yankee imperialism," it was implied, has led to misunderstandings that only years of conferences can wipe out. The American businessman who declines to observe social customs of the South American businessman in his haste to complete a deal and then wants to know the time of the next airplane's departure.

North and South Americans agreed that it was "up to the United States" to take the leadership in welding the 21 American republics into a mutually respecting unit because of its wealth and influence. In so doing, the United States, it was agreed, must be lavish with the "humanity" about which it remarks so much at home, but is only now beginning to export.

Dr. Davila's Address

Dr. Davila in his address stressed that Americans must come to realize that their neighbors to the south are like themselves in that they were born of Europe, but had cast off the shackles of restraint. Like the United States, he said, the South American nations have lived through pioneering eras and have emerged the same type of restless people, with the same type of freedom-loving ideals.

It is then, echoed Dr. Eduardo Santos, formerly President of Colombia, only through "manly friendship, based upon mutual respect" and not through the type of big brother paternalism of which America sometimes has been guilty, that the United States can expect to live in perfect understanding with its southern neighbors.

Both Drs. Santos and Davila voiced optimism over the cordial inter-American relations that were revived under President Hoover and have continued at accelerated pace under President Roosevelt.

If the United States would know in cash values just what a good-neighbor policy can produce, speakers had the answer: A mutually profitable commerce that would lift the adolescent countries of South America to a higher level and enable them to supply this country with what it needs in exchange for what they need from the United States.

Throughout the conference was a note of hope that the days when the United States set itself up as an international police force for the western hemisphere were over.

Dr. Arañha Honored

In a two-way radiocast from the stage of Eastman Theater, the University bestowed an honorary degree—Doctor of Laws—on Brazil's Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Arañha. Dr. Arañha responded in English. This event was the second radio bestowal of its kind from Rochester. In 1941, British Prime Minister Churchill was honored with a degree.

Dr. Eduardo Santos, President of Colombia in the term ending last year, received an honorary doctorate.

President Elie Lescot of Haiti, in a message read to the conference, said the war had opened up a "magnificent feeling of Pan-American solidarity."

James. H. Furay, a Vice-President and Director of the United Press Association, was awarded a Certificate of Distinguished Service for "Notable Contributions to Pan-American Journalism."

The Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, brought a message from President Avila Camacho. Emphasizing the change from mutual suspicion to friendship, he said this friendship "will increase through the years."

Pan American Union In Tribute to Blaine

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, told the Pan American Union commemorating here yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of James G. Blaine that the Union is "an enduring memorial" to the vision of Maine's "Plumed Knight" of nineteenth-century politics.

Senator White said Blaine, as Secretary of State in the cabinets of two Presidents, Garfield and McKinley, had "envisaged the reality of this gathering of today."

Close Senate Vote On Flynn Forecast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—An Associated Press poll indicated today that the Senate vote on confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia is likely to be decided by an extremely close margin next week.

Of 88 Senators reached in personal interviews, 28 Democrats and a Progressive announced they would vote for confirmation of the President's long-time political and personal friend for the important diplomatic post.

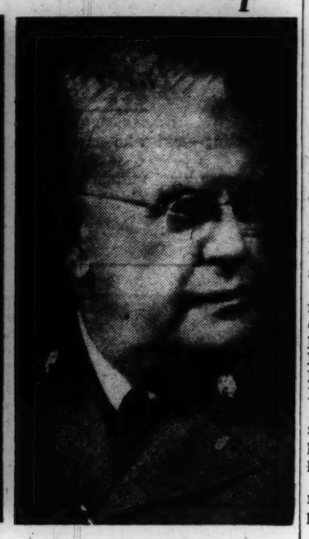
Against these 29 favoring the nomination, 31 Senators, including four Democrats and 27 Republicans, were listed as publicly opposing confirmation. Eight Senators—four Democrats and four Republicans—were away from Washington and their views could not be ascertained immediately.

The final decision apparently rests with 20 Democrats and 8 Republicans who either had not made up their mind, or if they had, were unwilling to say so publicly.

New Boy Scout Leadership

Paul Parker

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell
Professor at Columbia University, new Chief Scout Executive.



Dr. James E. West
Retiring Chief Scout Executive, after long service, to be Chief Scout.

West Retires as Scout Head

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Walter H. Head, President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, announced last night that Dr. James E. West would relinquish his position as Chief Scout Executive to become Chief Scout on Feb. 1.

He will be succeeded as Chief Scout Executive by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. West has served as Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America for the past 32 years. In a message to him on his birthday, May 16, 1941, President Roosevelt said: "To you belongs much of the credit for the effectiveness of Scouting in this country."

Dr. Fretwell has been identified with the Scout Movement in a voluntary capacity for the past 25 years.

Sibelius Seventh Symphony Appears Among New Records

Review of Recordings

Releases of Sibelius's Symphony No. 7, in C major, and Smetana's tone poem, The Moldau, comprise the RCA Victor division's current album issuances, marking resumption of offerings after a lapse of several months. Several single disks were also released.

The Sibelius Seventh—recorded by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor—seems to illustrate the adage that when the form has been learned then only can one play his own variations upon it. For Sibelius discarded the traditional four-movement symphony structure in his last published symphony—1924—for a one-movement work of tone poem-like character. There is one main theme building to a characteristic Sibelius climax in this work. Many other fragmentary themes appear to embellish it, are interwoven with it, and then disappear. The St. Louis Orchestra under Mr. Golschmann has given an excellent interpretation of the work.

Heretofore, the Seventh has been available only in the Sibelius Society album done in England by Serge Koussevitzky with the BBC Symphony Orchestra for His Master's Voice. Hence, this first American recording makes the work available as a single album.

Fittingly enough, we listened to the familiar Smetana piece just after we had finished a current magazine story by Storm Jameson based on the Czech people. The story affirmed that the spirit of the Czech people is still energetic, the music crystallized it. The National Symphony Orchestra under Hans Kindler, Dutch conductor, provides a good reading.

John Charles Thomas is well heard in the familiar ballads Teschemaker-Lohr's "Where My Caravan Has Rested," and Foster's "Gentle Annie." Miliza Korjus, soprano, with chorus and orchestra, sings two Italian favorites Zanardini-Denza's "Funiculi Funicula," and Rossini's "La Danza."

Fritz Kreisler is heard in a European recording apparently made before the war of his violin arrangements of the familiar Bach Gavotte from the Paritia No. 3, in E major, and his Rondino on a Theme of Beethoven.

Carson Robison sings "The Old Gray Mare Is Back Where She Used to Be," new lyrics to the old song inspired by conditions caused by gasoline rationing, on a Bluebird label.

Shep Fields and his New Music, playing a style markedly better than his former "rippling rhythm," is heard in a slow rocking "Take It Slow," coupled with a medium-paced "Please Think of Me," also for Bluebird.

A. P. Must Reply To 127 Questions

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Associated Press is asked to answer 127 questions filed yesterday in Federal District Court by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in the Government's monopoly suit against the nonprofit news gathering organization.

Counsel for the AP has 15 days in which to answer the questions, which deal with the operations of the co-operative and its subsidiaries and ask detailed information on the wires leased, number of employees, cost of operations, wordage of the news report and methods of gathering and handling news.

No date has been set for the beginning of the trial, which will be heard by a three-judge court of Federal circuit judges.

The Government is asking the court to decide that the Associated Press must open its news report to any newspaper able to pay its share in the gathering and distribution of the news. The AP contends its members are entitled to choose their associates and that the sources of news are open to all.

Four Groups Co-ordinate Relief Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The vast job of foreign war relief undertaken by public and private organizations in the United States is rapidly being co-ordinated by four main groups in Washington to achieve the fullest possible results without duplication.

Some "understandings" have already been reached among heads of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Red Cross, Lend-Lease Administration, and the President's War Relief Control Board.

Other lines of demarcation or specific fields for each are expected to be mapped as the work progresses.

A broad outline of the agreements thus far reached was reported to provide for:

1—The OFRR to confine its activity more or less to long-term, mass feeding and clothing of distressed populations, beginning immediately upon Allied re-occupation of Nazi-dominated countries.

2—The Red Cross continuing with "emergency" feeding and the furnishing of medical supplies, but confining most of its attention in the foreign field to work with the armed services and the setting up of recreation centers and service clubs.

3—Lend-Lease furnishing money for the civilian relief supplies now going to North Africa until the OFRR headed by Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, gets an appropriation and field staff of its own.

4—The President's War Relief Control Board under direction of Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia and Belgium, continuing to license and register private agencies collecting funds for relief in allied and enemy-occupied countries.

Milk Price Going Up In Upstate New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — Sylvan L. Joseph, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has authorized increases ranging up to one and one and a half cents on wholesale and retail fluid milk prices in 24 up-State New York counties effective next Saturday.

"Price adjustments were necessary," he explained, "to correct the diversion and threat of diversion of fluid milk from smaller markets to the New York metropolitan milk market and other large markets within the area.

"Prices offered to producers for the shipment of milk to such larger markets could not be equaled by small up-State distributors held at low wholesale and retail ceilings."

Mr. Joseph said that since March, 1942, when retail and wholesale prices were frozen by the general maximum price regulation, producers prices have increased in various parts of the up-state area. The order provided for corresponding wholesale price increases.

Civil Air Board Blames Pilot Of Bomber for Crash of Liner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board held today that a collision between an army bomber and an American Air Lines Transport over Palm Springs, Calif., last Oct. 23, was caused by the "reckless and irresponsible" action of Lieut. William N. Wilson, the bomber pilot.

Twelve persons, including nine passengers, were killed when the big 21-passenger plane crashed from 9,000 feet after its tail had been sheared off by a propellor of the B-34 Bomber of the Ferrying Command.

Lieutenant Wilson was acquitted by an Army Court Martial which investigated the case.

"The evidence of the record, the C. A. R. said in a formal report, "leaves no doubt as to the cause of, or the responsibility for, this accident. The pilot of the bomber testified with great frankness to the facts, which showed that he diverged from his military mission to fly the bomber in close proximity to the airliner for the express purpose of signalling a friend in the co-pilot's seat of the latter plane. Such conduct was wholly without justification."

The report concluded that it was "driven to the conclusion that this collision resulted from the reckless and irresponsible act of the bomber pilot and that the captain (pilot) of the airliner was without fault."

All aboard the airliner were killed.

(The C. A. B's authority in the case is limited to announcement of its findings; it has no punitive power except over licensing of civilian fliers.)

3 Chicago Landlords Refused Rent Rises

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, yesterday rejected protests of three Chicago landlords against the freezing of rents.

Some other method of rent control was requested by the 900 Michigan Avenue North Corporation. Emil W. Carlson, and Charles W. Wilson and Emma Bennett. They contended rent freezing failed to assure landlords of a fair return on their property. Mr. Brown's opinion said:

"The facts alleged by them conclusively demonstrate that their maximum rentals represent the best bargains they were able to obtain in a normal market.

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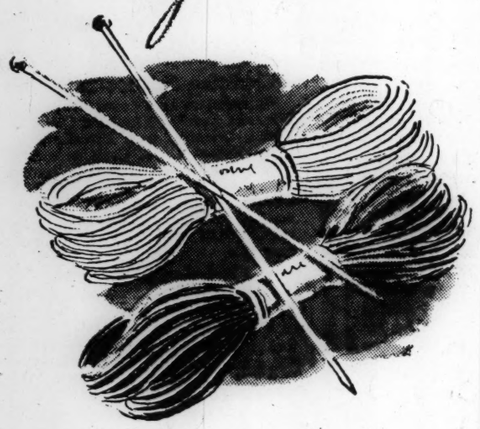

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

The Home Forum

The Foundation of Fellowship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If there be therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, . . . Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded," wrote Paul in his epistle to the Philippians (2:1, 2) many centuries ago, and he added significantly (verses 2, 3), **"Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; . . . let each esteem other better than themselves. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."**

Had this very vital counsel, given so long ago and preserved and read throughout the ensuing centuries, been even partially heeded by humanity, what a different world might we not have faced today! To Saul, hurrying to Damascus to arraign the representatives of a new doctrine before the Sanhedrin of his day, came the arresting experience which changed his whole career and with it his very nature. How radical and complete was the transition can be glimpsed by a study of his revelation of the purpose and nature of true love in his famous letter to the Corinthians on this subject. To him had come the divine message which broke down the cherished traditions of religion, sect, and race, together with a call that sent him forth to preach a new gospel to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the pride, opinion, and prejudice of a chosen people.

* * *

The Christianity of Christ Jesus furnishes the complete revelation of the divine unity between Father and Son, in contrast to all the strange and violent travesties of life and living, seeking and getting, aggression and oppression everywhere hoping to enforce tyranny and domination upon the human race. So universal is the misuse of power and authority in our own day that its break-up seems already threatening to engulf its very advocates.

With prophetic vision, Mary Baker Eddy, foreseeing the end of materiality, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97), **"The more destructive matter becomes, the more its nothingness will appear, until matter reaches its mortal zenith in illusion and forever disappears."** She adds in the same paragraph, **"The more material the belief, the more obvious its error, until divine Spirit, supreme in its domain, dominates all matter, and man is found in the likeness of Spirit, his original being."**

Here then is both the goal and the opportunity before enlightened thought today, and its performance depends, as Paul points out, on oneness of purpose, on fellowship of the Spirit, on unselfed love.

Mrs. Eddy carries this vast subject on to the plane of spiritual supremacy, guiding thought surely and inevitably to the realization of the realm of Spirit, where divine Love reigns; where the purpose of redemption through unselfed service—which she discerned in Jesus' ministry and rendered in her own—will prove conclusively man's completeness, even as Jesus demonstrated it in every need as it arose. Only as men turn thought resolutely away from vanishing human supplies, from threatened and diminishing resources, from forecasts of shortage in all directions, from dwindling financial assets and all other speculative human thinking to the contemplation of the unchanging spiritual universe where Jesus dwelt in thought, and which he revealed and made practical daily and progressively, can they hope to surmount the problems facing them today.

* * *

To every sincere thinker must come the question which was voiced by two of Jesus' disciples (John 1:38), **"Where dwellest thou?"** and spiritual communion will answer as did the Master, **"Come and see"** (verse 39). Not in the world of sense testimony among the cliques, sects, and parties contending for a fleeting power did Jesus live his brief but spiritually indestructible experience, leaving a record of unparalleled ascendancy over all his foes. **"Even while his personality was on earth and in anguish, his individual being, the Christ, was at rest in the eternal harmony,"** writes Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 103, 104). Only as men seek and follow this exalted example and so find the sanctuary of their individual being as did Jesus, will the peace that passes human understanding be established both individually and collectively—a peace invulnerable, infinite, and indestructible, embracing universal fellowship.

* * *

Through steadfast prayerful living of the truths as thus revealed, we shall bring about a fellowship founded on mutual love and trust, mutual aims and interests, which is so beautifully described under the marginal heading "Universal brotherhood" as follows: **"When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus'"** (Science and Health, p. 276). In such spiritual communion and comradeship will a lasting foundation for world progress and peace find its basis laid, a foundation resting on the spiritual recognition of the brotherhood of man, because the divine fatherhood and motherhood has been learned and practiced at least in a degree; and further, thought has risen to see and apprehend that in the realm of Spirit every individual idea may partake without measure or limit of the infinite resources of immeasurable Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Interior Decoration

If rooms have feeling—and who says they haven't?—
This must have been a most unhappy one
Lost as if by accident in the attic
After the house was done.

Aren't you glad we found it, and one morning
Cut a space to let the sun explore?
And furnished it with light, and one small table,
And playthings on the floor?

CHARLES MALAM

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WOODCUT ILLUSTRATION: *By J. J. Lankes*

J. J. LANKES, one of America's foremost woodcut artists, has illustrated Thomas Gray's poem, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," with thirty woodcuts. This drawing is his design for the fifth stanza of the poem. What strikes one almost immediately about the illustration is how American it is in taste and conception, and how successfully the artist has captured in black and white the quiet and peace that Gray was trying to express. The spirit of the poem—its nostalgia, its ruggedness, and its bucolic atmosphere—is here. Although the wood blocks are small, there is a wealth of detail to be found in them. Lankes has been able to achieve an unusual richness and brilliance of tone without sacrificing clarity or sharpness of outline. Purely as designs in black and white, without relation to their content or subject matter, they are worthy of study.

Lankes lives in Virginia, which is the setting for this illustration. In addition to his book illustrations, he has designed many woodcuts pertaining to country life and country scenes, which are imbued with feeling and poetry.

H. H. A.

Fourpence For Tea

THE HIGH-WATER MARK of prosperity had been our Saturday evenings. There always seemed to be a shilling or two available to flood the house with a small quantity of fruit, a bag of cheap sweets and, luxury beyond all, our penny fairy-tale and two comic-cuts. What else in the world was left for anyone to want? Nothing, so far as we were concerned. Unless, and that too we got, an occasional jaunt to Dunfermline to see Grandmother and Grandfather Lee and to watch the squirrels in Pittencrief Glen crack and eat the nuts we threw to them.

On one occasion, how we had the courage I don't know, we decided to do what all stylish people did when they visited the Glen. The band was playing and the open-air restaurant beside the bandstand was thronged with chattering people. My small brother and I were due to leave all this gaiety and go off to have tea with our grandparents.

I decided that instead we would walk right up to a table, sit down and be served by a waitress. We had fourpence each in our pockets which seemed enough to pay for at least one cup of tea and one cake. It was the glory we were after more than the food. We knew that in the mere matter of eating we could have all we wanted later at home. After stalking round and round the tea-rooms at least five times we screwed up enough courage to approach. Then the embarrassment and the misery of it! There was no table vacant and we had to keep walking in and out of a maze of tables with eyes staring at us, or so we imagined, from every direction. At last two people got up and we guiltily grabbed their places. Now it was all glory again. A queenly but motherly waitress came and stood over us, seeming to shield us from a world that had suddenly become rather too much for us. Somehow she knew we had only fourpence each—I forget how we got through that part of the business but she loaded the table with currant bread and sandwiches and cakes, and every little while she would dart back to where we were sitting and whisper: "Eat your fill now; eat your fill." Bless her and bless her again.—From "This Great Journey," by JENNIE LEE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Die Grundlage der Brüderschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„IST NUN BEI euch Ermahnung in Christo, ist Trost der Liebe, ist Gemeinschaft des Geistes, . . . so erfüllet meine Freude, daß ihr e i n e s Sinnes seid", schrieb Paulus vor vielen Jahrhunderten in seinem Briefe an die Philipper (K. 2, 1. 2), und er fügte bedeutungsvoll hinzu (Vers 3): „Nichts tut durch Zank oder eitle Ehre; sondern . . . einer achte den andern höher denn sich selbst, und ein jeglicher sehe nicht auf das Seine, sondern auch auf das, was des andern ist".

Was für eine ganz andere Welt wir heute vor uns hätten, wenn dieser überaus wichtige Rat, der vor so langer Zeit erteilt und während der nachfolgenden Jahrhunderte erhalten geblieben und gelesen worden ist, von der Menschheit auch nur teilweise beachtet worden wäre! Saulus, der nach Damaskus eilte, um die Vertreter einer neuen Lehre dem Hohen Rat seiner Zeit vorzuführen, machte die aufsehenerregende Erfahrung, die seine ganze Laufbahn und zugleich sein ganzes Wesen änderte. Wie gründlich und vollständig der Übergang war, geht aus seiner Enthüllung des Zwecks und der Art wahrer Liebe in seinem berühmten Briefe an die Korinther hervor. Er hatte die göttliche Botschaft empfangen, welche die liebgewonnenen Überlieferungen der Religion, der Sekte und der Rasse aufhob, und zugleich einen Ruf erhalten, hinauszugehen und allen Völkern der Welt ungeachtet des Stolzes, der Meinung und des Vorurteils eines auserwählten Volks ein neues Evangelium zu predigen.

Das Christentum Christi Jesu gibt die vollständige Offenbarung der göttlichen Einheit zwischen Vater und Sohn im Gegensatz zu allen sonderbaren und gewaltsamen Travestien des Lebens und der Lebensweise, des Suchens und Erlangens, der Aggression und der Unterdrückung überall h ffend, dem Menschengeschlecht Gewaltherrschaft und Beherrschung aufzuzwingen. So allgemein ist heutzutage der Mißbrauch der Macht und der Herrschaft, daß ihr Zusammenbruch gerade diejenigen, die sie befürworten, schon zu verschlingen droht.

Mit prophetischem Blick das Ende der Materialität vorhersehend, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 97): „Je zerstörender die Materie wird, desto mehr wird ihre Nichtsheit erscheinen, bis die Materie ihren sterblichen Höhepunkt in der Illusion erreicht und auf immer verschwindet". Etwas weiter unten fügt sie hinzu: „Je materieller die Annahme, desto unverkennbarer ihr Irrtum, bis der göttliche Geist, erhaben in seinem Bereich, alle Materie beherrscht und der Mensch im Gleichnis des Geistes, seinem ursprünglichen Sein, erfunden wird".

Hier haben wir also vor dem heutigen erleuchteten Denken sowohl das Ziel als auch die Gelegenheit, und ihre Vollendung hängt, wie Paulus zeigt, von der Einheit des Zwecks, von der Gemeinschaft des Geistes, von selbstloser Liebe ab.

Mrs. Eddy hebt diesen unermeßlichen Gegenstand auf die Ebene geistiger Oberhoheit empor, indem sie das Denken sicher und unumgänglich zur Erkenntnis des Reichs des Geistes führt, wo die göttliche Liebe regiert, wo der Zweck der Erlösung durch selbstloses Dienen—das sie in Jesu Wirken wahrnahm und in ihrem eigenen Wirken darbot—des Menschen Vollständigkeit so überzeugend beweisen wird, wie Jesus sie in jeder vor ihn gebrachten Not bewies. Nur wenn die Menschen ihr Denken entschlossen von schwindenden menschlichen Vorräten, von drohender Verminderung der Hilfsquellen, vom Vorhersagen ungenügender Mittel in allen Richtungen, von Geldentwertung und allen anderen menschlichen Mutmaßungen zu der Betrachtung des unveränderlichen geistigen Weltalls wenden, wo Jesus im Denken weilte, und das er offenbarte und täglich und fortschreitend praktisch anwandte, können sie die heute sich ihnen darbietenden Probleme zu überwinden hoffen.

Jedem aufrichtigen Denker muß die Frage kommen, die zwei seiner Jünger an Jesus richteten (Joh. 1, 38): „Wo wohnst du?", und geistige Gemeinschaft wird wie der Meister antworten (Vers 39): „Kommt und sehet's". Nicht in der Welt des Sinnenzeugnisses unter den Sippschaften, Sekten und Parteien, die sich um flüchtige Macht stritten, machte Jesus seine kurze aber geistig unzerstörbare Erfahrung, die einen Bericht einer unvergleichlichen Überlegenheit über alle seine Feinde hinterließ. „Selbst während seine Persönlichkeit auf Erden und in Qual war, ruhte sein individuelles Sein, der Christus, in der ewigen Harmonie", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 103, 104). Nur wenn die Menschen diesem erhabenen Beispiel folgen und wie Jesus das Heiligtum ihres individuellen Seins finden, wird sowohl für den einzelnen als auch für alle der Friede zustande kommen, der höher ist als menschliche Vernunft—ein Friede, der unanfechtbar, unendlich und unzerstörbar ist, der die allgemeine Brüderschaft umfaßt.

Durch standhaftes andächtiges Leben der so enthüllten Wahrheiten werden wir eine auf gegenseitige Liebe und gegenseitiges Vertrauen, auf gemeinsame Ziele und Interessen gegründete Brüderschaft verwirklichen, die unter der Randüberschrift „Allumfassende Brüderschaft" so schön beschrieben ist: „Wenn die göttlichen Weisungen verstanden werden, enthüllen sie die Grundlage der Brüderschaft, in der e i n Gemüt nicht mit dem andern im Streit liegt, sondern alle einen Geist, Gott, eine intelligente Quelle haben, in Übereinstimmung mit dem Befehl der Schrift: ‚Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war' " (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 276). In einer solchen geistigen Gemeinschaft und Kameradschaft werden Weltfortschritt und Weltfriede ihre dauernde Grundlage finden, eine Grundlage, die auf der geistigen Erkenntnis der Menschenbrüderschaft beruht, weil die göttliche Vater- und Mutterschaft wenigstens einigermaßen erkannt und geübt worden ist, und weil sich der Gedanke aufgeschwungen hat, zu sehen und zu erfassen, daß im Reiche des Geistes jede Einzelidee ohne Maß oder Begrenzung an den unendlichen Mitteln der unermeßlichen Liebe teilnehmen kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

No Wanderer

What pathless heavens do you look upon
Tonight? I shall not know if gentle rain
Sifts through the apple boughs or one by one
The stars shine out above some endless plain.
And yet I shall be present where you stand,
Whether by inland wood or where the sea
Is piling curled waves on the silver sand,
Although your thoughts may never turn to me.

I need not seek you out in windy space
Nor wonder if you travel south or north,
Consult maps or cross-question friends to trace
The devious road by which you traveled forth.
Ah, no. I'll seek where I am sure to find:
In kingdoms of the spirit, realms of mind.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

One Must Never Be Seen Afoot

HORSES WERE an integral part of our lives. The day's activity began no more by putting on one's clothes than by "getting up the horses." It was routine to bring all the horses from the pasture into the home corral before breakfast, even though the day's plans were still unmade. Whatever those plans might turn out to be, they would involve horses. . . .

Not infrequently the errand for which a horse was used could have been done with half the walking that was devoted to looking for the horse, but one didn't do errands on foot. In fact, one must never be seen afoot except in the business of looking for a horse. I know that had I ever been surprised away from home afoot, I should have invented a mythical lost horse rather than admit that I had used my own legs for any purpose whatsoever other than to look for a horse. . . .

Horses' personalities were even more vivid in our minds than the personalities of our human associates. The mounted stranger yielded first place in interest to the horse he bestrode. A year later we might have forgotten the color of the man's eyes, but never the set of the ears on his horse's head. . . .

While we children did each have our own pet pony, as a sort of playmate, it was any available horse that must serve when we were on duty. The requirements were simply that the horse should not throw us off, or, if he did, that he would not run away and leave us stranded. Other than a reasonable hope—and this point was often strained—that we could stay on the horse at all, there were no standards set for our mounts. Horses of every temperament and every sort of habit, good or bad, provided there was expectation they would get us there and back, were considered "safe."

I recall a heated argument between two of our cowhands about whether I should ride one long-legged cayuse named Roadrunner. "He ain't safe fer her," argued one.

"What you mean, ain't safe?" retorted the other. "If he throws her off he won't run away. She can ketch him again." That was the criterion.—From "No Life for a Lady," by AGNES MORLEY CLEAVELAND. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

In Which Everything Happens

I HEARD A MAN SAY he wished he had lived through the American Revolution.

A curious wish, but more and more understandable as time goes on. For myself, I have always preferred Elizabethan England; and perhaps those two periods, as would be true of all momentous periods, have more than a few things in common. There might have been the same dramatic widening of horizons, the far stretch of opportunity, the summoning to action of hearts and minds and hands.

In their response to these demands, the Elizabethans went abroad into distant lands just beginning to stir in men's imaginations; while the settlers of colonial America remained in their own land, exploring and discovering wholly new aspects of it. In scarcely lesser degree, they were participators in the true explorer's experience. They dealt with qualities, with factors, hitherto unknown to them. Each day must have presented an astonishing fresh adventure, requiring the utmost of courage and ingenuity.

* * *

Then, just as I arrived at this point in my reflections, I read a historical novel of colonial America. I seldom read historical novels, for reasons more properly kept to myself; and, when I found I wished to read, slowly and pleasurably, straight through the more than five hundred pages of LeGrand Cannon's "Look To the Mountain," I was surprised.

"So you enjoyed the book," remarked a friend. "What happens in it?" To which I falteringly replied: "I suppose nothing in particular. And still, for me, everything happens. Nothing is left out. All human experience is there. Read it. Find out for yourself." And I knew even better than I had before what a man meant when he said he would like to have lived during the American Revolution.

* * *

Nothing happened—and yet everything. Melissa lived in Kettleford, the busy daughter of a frontier tavern-keeper. Theirs was only a small cluster of log cabins, on the edge of the wilderness and yet, when Whit Livingston married Melissa, he craved more space, more opportunity, more freedom, in a place which would be his alone. So he took Melissa in a canoe up the Merrimack River. At first, it was not hazardous, with the river wide and quiet and smiling; but the season was late and, before they had turned aside from the river into Squam Brook which would lead them into Casumpy Pond and so to the settlement called Sandwich, they encountered snow and cold winds, with rapids and boulders aplenty in the river.

Sandwich was where the Moores lived and the Moores had been kind to Whit when he was there alone, prospecting for his future home site. The Moores were older people, long accustomed to wilderness life, who took in Whit and Melissa and kept them until they could move into their own cabin. And, when everything was ready and all the cracks between the logs had been tightly chinked, Melissa went with Whit to live near the present New Hampshire town of Tamworth. She went on snowshoes, necessarily, slowly and carefully because it was not long before their child would be born. She couldn't carry much, but Whit contrived to do that; and, eventually, they arrived. It was a good little cabin. It was their own. It boasted even a chimney to take the smoke of the fire away, so that it would not linger in the cabin and blur their eyes. They had no neighbors, but neighbors they had never anticipated. It was enough that here was their own home, that from the door of their cabin (great shaggy skins hanging across their entrance) they could see the serene heights of Coruway Mountain. They were going to need that mountain.

* * *

Well, possibly nothing did happen to them. And yet there was everything, first or last. Mrs. Moore travelled up from Sandwich to help Melissa when her child was born; she came on snowshoes, too, although above the ground it was beginning spring. The boy grew fast and was a comfort to his young mother, during the days while Whit worked in the stony fields, during the occasional nights when he would be off on fishing or hunting trips and, as dark fell, find himself too far away to sleep at home. Snows piled white drifted heights about the cabin; the summer days would now and then be burning hot; in the spring, for a short time, the mosquitoes were a pest—there being no way to shut them out. Whit went sometimes down to Sandwich to barter skins, and Melissa would ply him with petitions to bring her the few things she desperately needed. He could not always get the needles which seemed to Melissa so important. But they had most things they needed; they produced them themselves from elements of their own surroundings. They were so secluded that an occasional visit from a huntsman or a peddler, who had news, took on the measure of a major event.

* * *

One day they heard that men were fighting. A passerby told them about Concord Bridge and about Bunker Hill. They were puzzled. They pleaded with their visitor to explain and he did, in his crude speech, in his woodsman's idiom. It was for freedom to establish on their chosen basis this new country of America; it was to keep the right to make their own laws that men were fighting. Slowly the importance of the situation grew in Whit's mind, until he became restless. No longer did he take satisfaction in going after a deer, whose track he had seen in the mossy earth; no longer did he yield to the urge to fish. He was impatient with Melissa and the two children. He wished to be a part of this fighting, this reaching out for a more settled freedom. One day he knew he would go. And, in spite of Melissa's sorrow, he did. She had by this time a few neighbors in the wilderness; she was accustomed to their life; the children were old enough to be of help to her.

* * *

So Whit went to join some men who were fighting at Bennington, under Colonel Stark. He had been told which way to go and, skilled woodsman that he was, he made the journey without trouble. Someone he knew met him and directed him to the camp at Bennington; one or two of the soldiers there were friends of Whit's. He played his part. He fought in the battle of Bennington; he experienced that burning loyalty to a gallant leader, to a noble cause, he learned what it was like to fight the Hessians. Then, almost at once, he was wounded—not badly, but enough so that a kind family took him into their home and nursed him. In the end, not yet quite fit to travel, he could wait no longer; and so he spent long hard days making his way back to Melissa, content now to do his part on his own small farm which he had created out of the wilderness. Content, because he now understood the war, why it was being fought; because he had himself lifted his musket to fight for men's freedom.

* * *

Nothing happens in this book, as some people see it; and yet, for me, everything happens. To me it brought a clearer, more satisfying understanding of what being a colonist meant, of the elements, the danger, the courage, the patience which entered into the making of America. For the very reason that it is all so sober, so quiet, so rational and yet so vivid. Tremendous things are happening, in this book, but, because they are mere incidents in a life filled with danger and desperate measures, one accepts them and hardly realizes their moment. Until afterward. Until one hears a man say he would have liked living through the American Revolution. And, hearing that, one finds that he understands why.

The man in question, it is only fair to add, hastened to qualify his remark with the quip: "But I would, of course, have wanted a return ticket. Because what is happening in the world today is too terrific in import to be missed." Yes, a return ticket, necessarily. But, having lived through the American Revolution, a man would be better equipped to cope with our own times.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

No Victory for the Vanquished ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

There is more than meets the eye in the Roosevelt-Churchill decision to call it an "unconditional surrender" conference. There is a reason behind this proclamation that nothing but the complete defeat of the Axis will be accepted by the United Nations. This wasn't just a casual and colorful phrase. It was a carefully timed and deliberate propaganda bomb.

The fact is that the Casablanca meeting shows that the Allies are on the psychological as well as the military offensive. Primarily, almost entirely, this was a military conference, summoned for military reasons to achieve military purposes, but no useful move in the war of nerves against an already jittery Berlin was overlooked.

The very gathering of such an assembly of Allied chiefs of state and chiefs of staff virtually on the front yard of the North African theater of war and within possible bombing distance of enemy-held territory, was a nice affront to Axis prestige and dignity. This delicate thrust at Axis morale was no more than an incidental by-product of the conference itself but the effect will not be lost on the European peoples.

This diplomatic decision which capped the 10 days of Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiefs-of-Staff consultation represents a maneuver of first importance in the area of psychological warfare. It represents an offensive maneuver calculated to forestall still further the mental manipulations of Hitler and his propagandist aides.

Censors Played Safe?

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor know that there has been a good deal of evidence uncovered in recent weeks to show that a new Nazi appeasement-peace move has been in the making. It has shown up in such capitals as Lisbon, Madrid, Vatican City and is familiar to diplomatic quarters in Washington. At one time the American censorship refused to permit foreign correspondents to cable to United Nations' capitals dispatches based on the Monitor's information but this quite evidently—and now quite patently—didn't mean that the information was incorrect. The censors either were just playing safe or didn't want to allow anything to be stirred up prematurely.

But the facts are now coming into the open and the emphasis which the President and the Prime Minister placed upon the implacable will of the Allies to carry the war to the finish and to make "unconditional surrender" the final act of the war and the first act of the peace reveals that the United Nations' leaders are decisively countering in advance any negotiated-peace offensive which Berlin may be readying.

There are new evidences and new reasons why a German peace gesture—spelled M-U-N-I-C-H—must be foreseen and forefended. The American and British governments have foreseen such a maneuver and at Casablanca they acted to forestall it.

The evidences are these:

The deceptive and alluring arguments as to why the United States and Britain ought to hurry and negotiate a peace with Germany before she is defeated are being now sedulously planted in places—in Washington and elsewhere—where Berlin hopes they will do the most good. There is no reason to believe that these seeds are taking root but they are being dropped on what the Nazis hope will be promising ground.

Arguments Worked First Time

The arguments are familiar and they are being used again because they worked the first time. They are well-worn arguments, a little threadbare but prettied up with a new phrase here and a new bogey there. They are—of course you guessed it—about the communist scare and are pipelined straight from the Wilhelmstrasse. They talk about the danger, the awful danger, that Germany will be defeated by Russia before the Allies can invade the continent to show that the democracies are really the savior of the occupied countries. They ask in awed and hushed tone, What if the Red Army gets to Berlin first? And then subtly: Hadn't America and Britain better make a deal with Berlin on the theory that Germany is needed to save Europe from Communism—you know how Hitler "saves" countries.

Of course, it will not be overlooked that Hitler proclaimed that he was getting ready for war to "save" the world from Communism and then tried to conquer the world he was offering to save: now, apparently, he hopes to keep all the conquered world he can by entangling the Allies in the fantastic fear that their complete victory would be too, too dangerous.

Already Hitler is conditioning the German people to the acceptance of a no-victory end to the war as a prelude to his "peace" overtures and over the short-wave radio he is pouring out to the occupied countries the new-old propaganda line that Germany alone stands between the destruction of civilization and the advancing Russian armies—the armies which two years ago he had announced he had crushed—and ditto a year ago—and which are even yet annoying Der Führer no end.

Unable to win the war completely, as he now knows, Hitler is aiming to lose the war as narrowly as possible. Unable to win a big victory, Hitler is aiming to negotiate a little defeat.

This is why the Casablanca conference pledged the United Nations to require from the Axis "unconditional surrender." Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are striking the old weapon of appeasement from Hitler's hand before he can use it again.

The Country Speaks: New York

Need Found for More Thought About Postwar World .... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Although there has been loud protest in some quarters against the increasing number of proposals for better organization of the postwar world, and against the "waste" of time involved in such studies during the war, there is mounting evidence that even greater efforts are needed to stimulate postwar thinking among the mass of American citizenry.

The most recent indication of this is had in the second survey of American public opinion on postwar reconstruction in the current issue of Foreign Policy Reports, which finds that although residents of the West Coast, the Rocky Mountain area and up-state New York are determined to win the war, they have no well-defined thoughts on how the world should be organized for peace.

Other points of agreement in the three regional reports are the "at-least-temporary" recession of isolationism; the demand for termination of colonial imperialism; a growing willingness to have the United States assume political and military responsibility in the postwar world; the need for leadership to clarify issues on which public opinion remains confused, and, on the other hand, an unreadiness to accept future peacetime responsibilities of an economic and social character, especially if these involve expenditure of American resources.

The opinion analysis follows by three months a similar report on public postwar attitudes in New England, the South, the Middle West and the Northwest, which were found to conform to many of the conclusions reached in the current survey.

Chester H. Rowell, Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, reporting on Pacific Coast opinion, emphasizes that this region has been and will continue to be more conscious than other sections of the problems of war and peace in the Pacific. Although there is some isolationist sentiment both under and above ground, it has been largely discredited, he says.

"Nobody now talks of 'keeping' out of this war, and few imagine that we can escape the next one except by joining in united measures to prevent it," he summarizes.

A large part of the Pacific Coast public, Mr. Rowell holds, has reached the point of being willing to spend money which may never be repaid in cash for the rehabilitation of devastated countries. West Coast residents are willing to lend international customers money to buy American goods even at the risk of a bad debt but are opposed to any attempt to have other countries repay the United States with competitive goods. They also would oppose the free migration of labor, especially any great influx of Far Eastern peoples.

"On the other hand, participation by the United States in policing of the world, even with the relinquishment of some sovereign rights, would be easier to accept," he adds.

Ben M. Cherrington, director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences of the University of Denver, reporting on the Rocky Mountain region, declares that the idea of "foreign wars" having no influence on the United States has given way to the conviction that henceforth it will be the nation's business to prevent wars anywhere. Most residents of the Rocky Mountain states are ready to help feed starving people in other parts of the world after the war, and less than one-third believe payment should be required.

Mr. Cherrington cites opinion surveys in his region which found that approximately eight out of 10 citizens think Britain and Russia should pay for all or part of the lease-lend materials; seven out of 10 want China to pay, and about four out of 10 think the Axis should pay as much as possible toward the war even if it breaks them.

Of the 85 per cent of this region's citizens favoring some kind of union to keep peace and order in the world, all except 10 per cent would include all the United Nations, including Russia, and 44 per cent are ready to include Germany, Italy and Japan, while 31 per cent are not willing to go that far. The average Rocky Mountain resident also favors loans and other policies to build up the living standards in India, China and other economically retarded areas.

Paul B. Williams, Editor of the Utica Press, reports that residents of up-state New York are willing to have the United States accept responsibility in international affairs to assure an enduring peace but that their ideas as to how this is to be done are hazy and colored by their political and economic thinking. He found a more lively interest in the future on the part of college students than of their elders. Many believe there will be a period after fighting ceases and before any framework of peace can be evolved during which the United States will have to do a lot of "policing."

"The final conclusion from this inquiry," Mr. Williams concludes, "is that an extensive educational job has to be done to acquaint the American people with the kind and variety of the problems with which they will have to contend after this war, both at home and abroad. They are better informed than they were 25 years ago. They are more ready to accept world responsibility. They are by no means inclined to be made an international 'good thing.' They need wise and practical leadership to inspire and guide their thinking about the world of the future."

To Change the Subject:

Personal Rights ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

It was a long ride, an overnight journey through a swirling blizzard. Towns, at remote intervals, glimmered feebly in the coastal dimout. The highway was like glass, under the snow. All was peaceful till Charlie the Barber came aboard in one of those shipyard areas where there is plenty of money. As he lurched to a seat at the rear, bumping into other passengers and treading on numerous unoffending feet, his remarks were cordial and rather funny. It was evident that he had been drinking and, as the boys put it, was "feeling good." His wife, coming close in his wake, was in the same condition.

While the bus rolled along through the darkness, Charlie entertained himself by shouting his life's history to his fellow-travelers. He was, he insisted over and over again, a "Grick," who was passionately devoted to the United States. He declared his sudden and undying affection for a sailor sitting near him and offered to mail him a check for a hundred dollars. Then he took from his pocket a bottle of whiskey, unscrewed the cork, and said, "Here, seller, have a drink." The boy in navy blue replied that he never indulged. "I just can't see any sense in it," he confided to his neighbor.

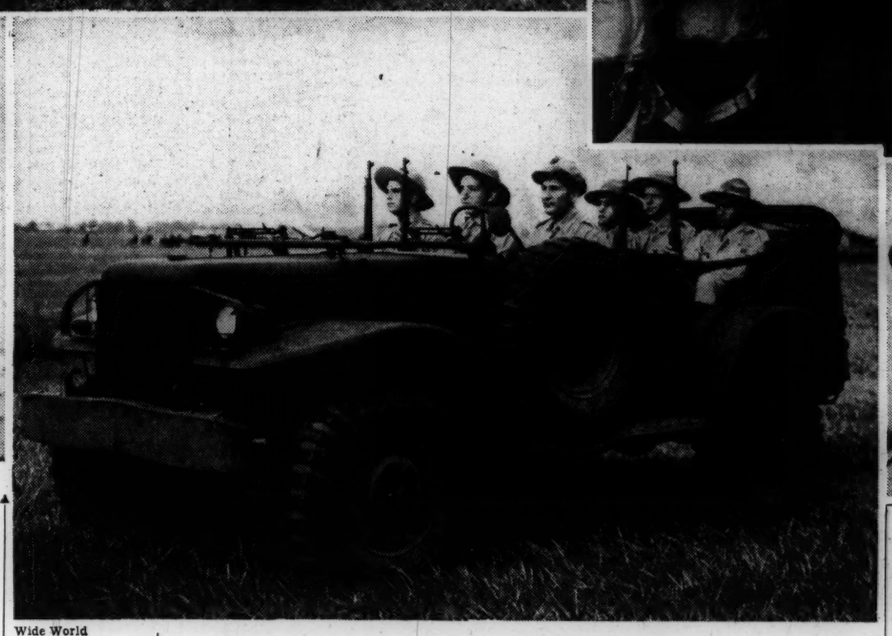
So Charlie took a drink, and his wife took a drink, and Charlie took a second and a third, to prove his patriotism. By this time his public had grown a trifle bored by his assertions and ceased to smile. He was not sure they believed him, and set out on an individual mission, visiting each one nearer the aisle and resting his unattractive and malodorous person on his annoyed audience, as he talked. He didn't trust Russia or England, he bellowed, but he did believe in the United States.

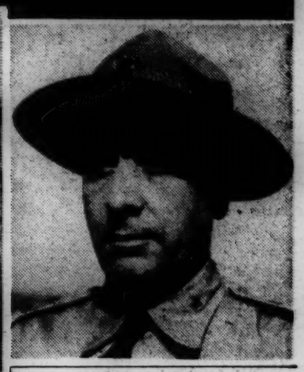
The only passenger, at this point, who wore the least trace of a smile was his wife, gaily sharing with her neighbors the innermost details of her life with Charlie, to the evident distress of a young mother, trying to keep her little girl from listening. Charlie's argument with the bus driver appeared to require his leaning on the steering wheel for support. His next swig at the bottle effected the transition from the patriotic to the melancholy, and then rapidly to the pugnacious.

He made another trip down the aisle, punctuated by the flourish of his fist in the face of every person whose looks didn't appeal to him. His wife's loud discourse, meanwhile, was growing more and more unsavory. Before they reached their destination most of the passengers were clamoring for their removal. The driver and a couple of soldiers helped them off at a railway station, the driver turning his head just in time to avoid the swing of Charlie's arm. The remainder of the journey through the storm and the night was blissfully quiet.

Persons who pride themselves on their tolerance sometimes say to me, "I don't drink, but I'm against prohibition. Other people have a right to drink if they want to. It is really a question of personal rights." Perhaps it is. But do the rights of two temporarily insane individuals supersede the rights of 30 or 40 others eager for decency and quiet? The drunkard doubtless has his rights. But the rest of us also have a few.

Streamlined Cuban Army to Fight for Democracy





Modern military machine is mechanized and led by officers versed in latest tactics.

Wide World

Cuba Prepared to Do Its Share for Freedom

Upper left: New recruits are being taken in in increasing numbers and the great drill field at Camp Columbia resounds to the "hep-hep-hep" of officers drilling recruits. Combat strength of the Army has doubled since December, 1941. Upper right: Members of the Cuban Air Corps study a map and receive orders from Col. Otalio Soca Llanes (center), chief of the Air Corps. Each flier wears life jacket and parachute. Lower left: Maj. Gen. Manuel Lopez Migoya, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army. Lower center: Motorized units of the Cuban Army use American-made equipment. Lower right: Brig. Gen. Ignacio Galindez, Inspector General and active Chief of Operations of the Army.

HAVANA, Jan. 8 (AP) — Cubans want to send their soldiers to fight on the battlefronts of the world to do their bit for democracy and to let the world see their Army in action.

It is a neat, well-equipped fighting organization, directed by men generally 40 or younger. Not hidebound by "war office traditions," its chiefs are streamlining the Army to meet modern military requirements. One sees few whiskers in the Army.

This is because the Army sergeants directed a successful revolt in 1933 and nearly every officer was retired from service forthwith. Many of the present officers, and the three ranking military men in the island, once were sergeants.

First is President Batista. He returned recently from a state visit to the United States, told Cubans they would have to prepare for greater sacrifices and would have to give up many things to help achieve victory for the United Nations.

The other two are Maj. Gen. Manuel Lopez Migoya, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Ignacio Galindez, Inspector General and active Chief of Army Operations.

Fire Power Increased

General Galindez has increased the Army's firepower through addition of a number of tanks and mechanized equipment for transporting mountain and other artillery, and through use of greater numbers of automatic weapons.

Meanwhile, his air force is growing.

Col. Otalio Soca Llanes, another former sergeant, is building a trim Air Corps and puts his men through vigorous training for patrol bombing and antisubmarine duty. He keeps a stream of young officers going through United States air schools to keep abreast of latest techniques in flying, bombing, and the many other things which go into the making of an effective air force.

"The boys are enthusiastic," says Colonel Soca. "They want to get into the real show."

General Galindez sends as many of his soldiers and officers to the United States as possible for training in army camps and in factories where military equipment is turned out.

Soldiers Not Forgotten

The soldiers who helped win the 1933 revolution have not been forgotten. Today there are neat, well-built houses for sergeants, corporals, and privates with families. They are built with regimental funds and rent for $4 to $8 a month. They are houses that could rent for $30 to $50 monthly. Soldiers get barber service for 20 cents a month; movies for themselves, their families, and friends for a total of 20 cents; they have sport equipment, a fine club house, a library, a loan fund, hospitals, good food, neat, well-tailored uniforms. Those who live in barracks have neat stone houses, good beds, a combination desk and clothes cabinet for each man.

General Galindez shares the enthusiasm of his troops for active service on the battlefronts.

"Of course, I am a soldier, and must take my orders, but should such an order come I would be ready in a minute, and with enthusiasm."

Hardly a day passes but what the newspapers print something about the possibilities of Cubans serving on the world battlefronts. Among such enthusiasts is the Minister of Defense, Dr. Aristides Sosa de Quesda, who was number one among enrolees for service abroad in a Legion of Cuban Soldiers.

Hand of the House of Savoy Seen in Political Maneuvers

By Edgar P. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent advices from neutral and Italian sources suggest that the House of Savoy may be cautiously active on the international scene.

This would seem to fit in with reports of growing apprehension in influential Italian circles. These elements no longer entertain any illusions as to the Mussolini regime's chances of survival. It is not surprising, therefore, that certain groups are engaged in political maneuvers aiming at the preservation of their privileged position under the banner of the monarchy.

There are indications that these plans have the backing of Italian industry and of powerful financial and land-owning groups. Such men as Count Volpi di Misurata, Alberto Pirelli, Giacinto Motta, Alberto Beneduce, Vittorio Cini, Luigi Federzoni and others are making great efforts to bring about a "united front" of all those forces which have supported Fascism ever since its beginnings.

It is needless to emphasize that the familiar names of Minister of Justice Count Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, one of Mussolini's oldest followers, are mentioned again as those of the principal political wirepullers working for a "financial-industrial-land-owning coalition."

Marie-José Active

It is reasonable to suppose that the House of Savoy is involved in such schemes. In fact, recent reports have emphasized the monarchy's activties behind the scenes.

The wife of Crown Prince Umberto, Marie-José, sister of King Leopold of the Belgians, is said to have sounded out a considerable number of prominent Italians as to their probable political attitude in case of a Fascist collapse. Moreover, contact seems to have been established, for the lack of anything better, with the few remaining political celebrities of pre-Fascist Italy. Some rumors even have connected these activities with recent developments of a more international character.

That the House of Savoy is worried about its political future there can be little doubt. However, it must not be forgotten that powerful forces not only in Italy itself but also in Allied countries are in favor of a preservation of the Italian monarchy.

Apart from the influence of certain conservative circles in the United States and Great Britain, the silent and persistent propaganda of the Vatican must not be underestimated. The political influences of the Roman Catholic hierarchy within Italy may be a matter of dispute but the weight of its advice in the international diplomatic field is obvious.

Journalistic spokesmen for the Vatican recently have made it quite clear that the Holy See is vitally interested in the problem of the Italian monarchy.

Maintenance of Tradition

A few weeks ago Count Michael de la Bedoyere, editor of the London weekly, The New Catholic Herald, asserted in a front-page editorial that "the Vatican would be concerned about the maintenance in Italy of a political and social order that reflects the [Roman] Catholic traditions of those countries."

Another writer, C. M. Franzero, until June, 1940, London correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, quoted in the August issue of Fortnightly Magazine a high Vatican diplomat in Great Britain as saying that after the fall of the regime there would be "a transitional period of military dictatorship" and that the monarchy, especially a monarchy with Prince Umberto as King, would have "to make full use of this military dictatorship to maintain both unity and order."

Apparently with the aim of frustrating all plans designed to strengthen the conservative front, Premier Mussolini is trying to bring the House of Savoy and especially Prince Umberto ever closer to the Fascist political machine.

However, there have been incidents and developments in recent months which deserve special attention.

Last October the Premier nominated Prince Umberto to be a marshal in the Italian Army. Significantly enough, this move came only two weeks after reports of a round-up of numerous followers of the Prince among the officer corps of the South Italian Army had reached the United States. According to several sources the Gestapo and Ovra had succeeded in smashing a royalist plot.

Conciliatory Move

The incident seems to have been used by Premier Mussolini to increase his pressure on the royal family. Prince Umberto's nomination well may have been intended as a bait to reconcile and ensnare the Prince as well as to appease unruly Army elements.

Be that as it may, the fact that Fascist propaganda has been compelled in recent weeks to restore, at least semiofficially, Prince Umberto to his traditional position of "Principe Ereditario" — Crown Prince—of which the Fascist Grand Council deprived him 15 years ago seems further proof that the first bait was not taken.

In fact, several news sources have repeatedly pointed out that King Victor Emmanuel, anxious to keep the House of Savoy intact in the event of an Italian defeat and revolution, has refrained as much as possible from participation in public affairs and from being seen with Signor Mussolini.

The strongly royalist Signor Franzero has suggested that "it is not unreasonable to suppose that the present inaction of the royal family is not so much a sign of cowardice as one of wisdom."

This situation is the logical result of the previous trend in relations between the Quirinal and the Palazzo Venezia. When King Victor Emmanuel called Mussolini to Rome in October, 1922, to form a new government, the momentous event was not a sudden political explosion, but rather, as the late Francesco Nitti stated in his book "La désagrégation de l'Europe," an artificial adventure of the monarchy and of the government.

Familiar Group

Fascism did not overpower the King, but it was the latter together with his generals who voluntarily brought Mussolini to Rome in the belief, as he told the late Aristide Briand in November, 1922, that the entire uproar would be over in a few months. It is not surprising, therefore, that now in the hour of actual peril these same circles should be making some half-hearted efforts to adopt a more reserved attitude towards the political product of their patient efforts of 20 years ago.

The monarchy has become so deeply involved in all Fascist adventures and blunders that such a dissociation is extremely difficult if not impossible.

Still one must take into account the numerous reports emphasizing the popularity of the royal family. Only a few weeks ago the Istanbul correspondent of The Times of London declared that the House of Savoy "is more popular than ever." Other reports reaching anti-Fascist circles in the United States emphasized that the royal family had lost all prestige, even in Piedmont. The truth probably can be found between the two extremes although the general trend is probably more towards criticism than towards loyalty.

One foreign observer recently went so far as to say that actually the King had never really found his way into the hearts of the people. It goes without saying that the Italian underground movement is republican to a man although the various groups may disagree as to the tactics to be used in the solution of the problems of the monarchy. However, republican propaganda apparently is very moderate in tone.

Test of Ability

What many foreign observers fail to understand is the unemotional character of relations between the people of Italy and the House of Savoy. As a matter of fact, Italians have always been willing to recognize the merits of the individual ruler but only if he was able to distinguish himself in some respect. The monarch, as a member of the royal family, is uninteresting and does not command respect. The conception of inheritable authority is completely unknown.

Even one of the most prominent Italian advocates of the monarchy in the field of public law, the late Prof. Gaetano Mosca, saw the justification of the monarchy solely in the fact that, being the lesser evil, it was preferable to the republic.

The House of Savoy, in leaving its ancestral Piedmontese domain, lost its historical foundations when it established itself in Rome. The monarchy was unable to impress its half reactionary, half revolutionary traditions on the new Italian state. Many people did not fail to recognize that the monarchy would not be a permanent institution within Italy's political framework. Even prominent Conservatives of that day admitted that the monarchy would have to disappear if it should become an obstacle to Italy's modern development.

Still this does not mean that the monarchy will fall together with the Fascist regime.

If the House of Savoy and its military, clerical and industrial advisers were to muster sufficient courage to break with the regime and to take over the leadership of an anti-Fascist rebellion in the event of a successful United Nations invasion of Italy, the monarchy might have some chance of survival, at least temporarily. In all probability such a situation would lead to a bitter struggle between the monarchists and the anti-Fascist opposition, a struggle in which the political attitude of the Army would be very important, and in which allied support for the monarchy probably would drive many Italians into the republican camp.

Complete inactivity would be disastrous to the monarchy.

Italy Denies Empire To Depend on Africa

Recorded by CBS

New York, Jan. 28

The destiny of the Italian Empire will not be decided either in Tripoli or in Zuara, but on the great battlefields of Europe and Asia and on the seven seas infested with submarines, the Rome Radio was heard to say Jan. 27 in a broadcast to Spain.

Before surrendering an objective, Axis propagandists customarily try in advance to minimize its importance, and this statement was interpreted as psychological preparation of the Italian people for final evacuation of Tunisia.

Finnish Parliament Hears Ryti Voice Hope for U. S. Amity

By the Associated Press

A hope for the restoration of friendly relations between Finland and the United States was expressed by President Risto Ryti at the closing session of Finland's 1942 Parliament, according to a radiocast from Helsingfors today.

The broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that in the same speech Mr. Ryti declared that last year Finland's fight with Russia had been purely defensive, that a state of virtually stationary warfare had resulted.

Of the United States he was quoted as saying:

"Those delicate conditions which have come from our being forced to continue our defensive fight against the Soviet Union, whose ally the United States now is, and which have come from the fact that Germany and her European allies, at war with the Soviet Union, are also at war with the United States, have unfavorably influenced our relations with the United States.

"Consular relations between our countries are broken . . . diplomatic relations, however, still continue, and we for our part warmly hope that our relations with the United States will again become as good and full of confidence as they have always fundamentally been."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams E .45e	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Addressog (1)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	7	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼
Ala & Vicks 6	1	67¼	67	67¼	+6¼
Alaska Juneau	13	4¾	4	4¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	158	1⅛	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg pf xw	21	7½	7	7½	+ ¾
Allegpf53Oww	48	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	9	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ½
Alleg Lud (2e)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	152	151½	152	
Allied M (1e)	11	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅝
Allied St .15g	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Allied St pf 5	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Allis-C M (1)	13	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha PC1⅓e	5	19⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather	11	1	1	1	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2	4	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	15	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ½
Am Airl 1½a	2	52¾	52¼	52¾	— ¼
Am Bk N .10g	4	10	10	10	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Cable & R	134	4¾	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅜
Am Can (3)	1	78½	78¼	78½	
Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅛	175⅛	175⅛	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	20	29¼	28½	28½	— ¼
Am C F pf 7	16	71¾	70	70	—1
Am Ch&C (2)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Am Ch&C pf 5	4	109½	109½	109½	+3⅜
AmCSug 2½e	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
AmCS6%pf6	1	98	98	98	+ ½
Am Distil	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am & For Pow	32	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
AmFP6p1.80e	2	43½	43½	43½	— ½
AmFP72.10e	7	51½	51	51	
Am & F P 2pf	15	9⅜	9	9	
Am Hide&Les	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Am H L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Am Home 2.40	8	54½	54¼	54½	+ ⅜
Am Ice	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Internat'l	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Locom'tive	29	9¾	9	9	
Am Loco pf 7e	2	83½	83¼	83½	— ¾
Am M&F .80	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
AmM&Met½e	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Am Met (1a)	5	22½	22	22	— ½
AmNews 1.80	1	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	39	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6pf	8	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
Am P&L $5pf	14	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	29	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am R M .20g	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Am RMpf4½	3	58½	58	58½	
Am Saf R ¾e	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Am Seat 1e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Am Ship B 3e	2	28¾	28	28¾	
Am Smelt 2	10	39¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ¼
Am S&R pf 7	2	145½	145½	145½	—1½
Am Stl F (2)	7	21	20¾	21	
Am Stores 1½g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Am Sug 1½g	5	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	97	97	97	
Am S Tob (2e)	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Tel&Tel 9	13	132	131	132	— ⅛
Am Tob 3a	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
Am Tob B 3a	31	49½	49	49½	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	140½	141	
Am Type Fdrs	27	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Am Visc 1½g	12	34½	33¾	34	— ⅝
Am Water Wks	120	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
Am WW 1pf 6	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 8e	3	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Am Zinc L&S	17	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	26	26¾	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
AnacoW 1⅓e	1	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
Armour Ill	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Arm Ill pr pf	3	52¾	51¾	52¾	+1¼
Arm Ck 1 35e	1	12	12	12	+ ½
Artloom ½e	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Asso D G ½g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Atchison 1½g	29	47¾	46½	47⅝	+1⅛
At T&SF pf 5	1	71	71	71	
At Coast (2e)	14	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1¼
Atl G&W I 3e	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
AG&WI pf 5e	2	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Atl Ref .15g	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	19	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Atlas Cp pf 3	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
Avia Cp ¼e	12	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
Bald Loc ct 1a	9	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Balt & Ohio	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	42	39½	41¼	+1¼	
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Barker Br ½e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾	2	34½	33¾	34½	+1½
Barnsdall .60	27	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk C 1½	2	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Bell Aire (2e)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
Ben Avia 33⅓e	3	35	35	35	
Benef IL 1½2e	2	15	14⅝	51	
BestFoods .60	8	10⅛	10	10	
Beth Stl (6)	17	59⅛	58½	58¾	
Beth Stl pf 7	1	115	115	115	— ½
Black-Dk 1.60	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Blaw-Kno .35e	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Bliss&L 1½e	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Boeing Air 1e	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Br 3e	11	45⅝	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
BonAmi B2½	1	42	41	42	+1
Bond Str 1.60	2	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
Borden .30g	13	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60	7	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ¼
Boston&Maine	39	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Bower R ½g	1	30	30	30	
Briggs Mfg 2	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Bkly U Gas ½e	18	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Bucyrus-E ½e	8	7¼	7	7¼	
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
Budd Wh (1e)	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Burl M 1.40a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Burl pf (2¾)	2	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
Burl pf (2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
Burr Add(.60)	*5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
BushTBpf2¼e	1	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Butl'r B .60e	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Butler pf 1½	1	21	21	21	
Butte Cop ¼e	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
Byers (AM)	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	1	73	73	73	
Byron Jk 1¼e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Calif Pk 1½	*1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Ld	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Cal & Hecla 1	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Camb Wy 1¼e	5	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Canada Dr .60	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Canadian Pac	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Capital Ad A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Caro C&O (5)	1	89	89	89	+ ¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	10	41½	41½	41	
CarpenSt(2½)e	4	28½	28½	28½	
Case (J I) 7e	9	87½	87½	87½	— ½
Celanese (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Celanese 5pf 5	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
Celan 7pf (7)	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
Celotex Cp ½	*20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	*	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Cent Ag 1½	17	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ¾
Cent Fdy .10g	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent RR NJ	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cen Violet2½e	28	15	14½	15	
Cerro de P (4)	2	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
Cert-teed Prod	3	4	4	4	
Cert-teed 6pf	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Chain Belt ¼g	2	17¾	17½	17¾	
ChampP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio3a	13	36½	36	36½	
Chi & E Ill	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Chi&EIA.59g	36	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	
Chi Gr West	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
ChiQWof1¼e	29	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
Chi Mail ½e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Chi Pn T (2)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37¾	37¼	37¼	—1
CRI & P 6pf	1	1	1	1	
Chickash (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	21	69¾	69	69½	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	3	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ½
City Invest	1	30	30	30	—2
City Stores	13	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Clark Eq (3)	2	34	34	34	—1½
Cleve E1pf41½	1	111	111	111	
Cleve G B 2e	4	30	29¾	30	+1¼
Climax 1.20a	7	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
Cluett P 2½e	3	35	34¾	35	
Coca-Cola 3a	3	98½	96½	96¾	+2¼
Colgate P ½a	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
Collins & A	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South	1	3	3	3	
Col&Sou 2 pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Col F&I ¼g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E .10g	103	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Col G&Et$ 6	7	50	49¼	50	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf5	1	45	45	45	— ¾
Col Carb 4¼e	2	84	84	84	+ ½
Coml Credit 3	12	29	28⅝	29	+ ½

Today's slaes (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,027,160
1943 volume to date 15,206,372
1942 volume to date 11,505,530

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	
Comi Inv Tr 3	8	32⅝	32½	32½	
Colum Pic ½e	2	10	10	10	— ¼
Colm Solv .60e	13	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Com'th&South	54	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Com & Sou pf	4	41¾	41½	41¾	— ⅛
Comw Ed.35g	18	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
Congol-N (1a)	4	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
Consol Aircraft	7	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
Cons Cig 1½e	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Con Cig pf (7)	1	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
Cons Cop .45e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	73	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Con Film Ind	18	¾	¾	¾	
ConsF pf 1e	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Consol Oil ½	31	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	1	94	93¼	94	+ ¾
Contnainr ¾g	21	18⅞	18⅜	18½	
Cont. Bak ½g	18	5½	5	5⅜	
Cont Can 1¼e	25	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
ContDiam .65e	6	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	41½	41⅛	41¼	— ¼
Cont Mot .55e	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Cont O Del (1)	39	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
Cont. Steel 2e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
Cop'weld S .80	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
CornExc(2.40)	1	38½	38	38½	+1
Corn Prod 2.60	20	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf7	1	177	176¼	177	
Coty Internat'l	7	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	17	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Crane cv pf 5	1	98½	98⅛	98⅛	— ¼
Cr of Wh 3½g	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Crosley (1½e)	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Cr'wn C&S1½e	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cpf 2¼	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel (1)	16	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Crucible Stl 2e	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Crucible pf (5)	1	72¾	72½	72½	— ½
Cub-Am S 3⅛e	33	8¼	8	8	
Curtis Publish	194	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	2	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+2⅜
Cur P prpf¾k	45	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+1½
Curtiss W (1e)	36	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2e	6	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Cutler-H 1¾e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
DavegaS (½e)	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Davison C .60e	18	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Decca Rec .60a	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Deere 1.35e	27	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	7	31	30¾	31	
Del & Hudson	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack&W	8	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Den&RioGW pf	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Det Ed .30g	18	18¼	18	18¼	
Devoe&RayA 1	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Diam M pf 1½	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
Dis C-S h2.22	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Dis C-S pf 5	2	86¾	86⅝	86¾	+ ¼
Dix-Vor A2½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Dome M h.40g	23	17	16¼	17	+ ⅞
Douglas Air 5e	5	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	134⅜	124⅜	134⅜	— ⅞
DresserM 1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Dunhill Int	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
Duplan .90e	1	10	10	10	
du Pont 4½e	5	142¼	141⅞	142¼	— ⅝
East Air Lines	6	32½	31¾	32½	+ ½
East Roll Mill	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Eastman (5)	3	153½	153	153½	+ ½
East Kod pf 6	1	178	178	178	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	— ⅛
Edis Bros .80a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
El&Mus .06g	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
El Auto 2¼e	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	3	11	11	11	
El Pow & Lt	54	2⅛	2	2⅛	
El P&L $6 pf	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
El P&L $7 pf	13	35¼	34½	35	— ¼
El Paso G 2.40	5	25½	25	25½	+ ⅝
Endi-John 3	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
Eng Pub Serv	81	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
EPS5½2pf53½	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1¼
Eng PS S6pf 6	1	74	73½	74	+1
Erie RR (1e)	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	81	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A5	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
EurekaVC .10e	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Fairb Mor 1a	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sug 2	14	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅝
Fed L&T 1¾e	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Fed M T (.40)	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Fed D St .45g	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam	1	13	13	13	
Firest Tr ⅜g	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
Firestone pf 6	1	106½	106½	106½	
First NSt 2½	2	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
Flintkote .90e	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
Florence 2	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
Food Fair St 1	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+2¼
Foster Wheeler	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Francisco Sug	12	6¾	6⅜	6¾	— ½
Freeport S (2)	5	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Fruehauf 1.40	5	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ¾
Gabriel .10g	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gair Robt ¼e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gair pf 1.20	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gar Wood ¼g	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	5	39¾	39½	39¾	
Gen Bak .15g	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Gen Bronze	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Cigar 1	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Gen Elec 1.40	70	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
Gen Foods.40g	16	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	42	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen G&E cvpf	1	105	100	100	—5½
Gen Mills (4)	1	86	85⅜	86	+1
Gen Motors (2)	146	45⅜	45	45⅜	— ¾
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	128	128	128	+ ½
Gen O Ad .20e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Pub Serv	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gen Prec (1)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	5	5¼	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry S 1¼e	6	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¾
Gen R'I&U pf	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
GenRefr 1.20e	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Gen Shoe ¾g	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Gen StC pf6e	1	65½	65½	65½	—1
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	18	18	18	
Gen Time (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Gillette (.45e)	11	6	5¾	6	
Gillette pf (5)	3	63½	63½	63½	
Gimbel Bros	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Glidden .30g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
Goebel Bw .20	1	2	2	2	
Goodrich (1e)	9	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¾
Goodyr T ½g	20	27	26⅝	26⅞	
Goodyear pf 5	1	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
Goth Hos ¼e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige	25	1⅛	1	1	
Granby M .60	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Grand Union	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Gt N Ry pf 2e	54	24¼	23¼	24¼	+ ¾
Gt West Sug 2	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	3	142	141½	142	+1½
Green HL (2a)	9	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	13	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
GrumAircl½e	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	56	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	5	91½	88½	91½	+3½
Gulf Mob&Oh	13	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
GulfMpf 2½e	7	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Hack Wat 1½	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Harb-W 1⅓e	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅝
Hall Print 1a	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Hat Cp A ¼g	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Hat Cp pf 6½	1	88	88	88	
Hayes Mfg	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	97½	96⅝	97¼	— ¼
Helme 1¼g	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ½
Hercul P 2½e	7	77	76	77	+1
Hercules pf(6)	1	132	132	132	+ ¾
Hercules (1)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	+ ¼
Holland F (2)	1	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
Hollander (1a)	1	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar(1)	7	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
Homestake	51	36⅜	35¼	36	+1
Hou-Her.B.80e	— 1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Household (4)	5	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Household pf 5	1	108	108	108	— ⅛
Houston Oil	72	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
Howe Snd 3a	23	33¾	33¼	33	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson B (h2)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Hudson Motor	9	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Illinois Cent	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
Ill Cen L L 4	2	38	37½	38	+1
Ill Cent pf	3	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
Indian Refin	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Ind P&L .30g	10	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Indus Rayon 2a	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Inger-Rand (6)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	—1
InlandSt 4½e	6	68½	68	68½	+ ⅜
Inspir Cop 1	4	10⅜	10½	10½	
Intercn 1.60	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
Interc'n R 1e	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Interlake ½e	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Int Bus Ma 6a	1	151	151	151	+ ¼
Int Harvest 2a	22	29⅛	28¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf 7	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	—1
Int Hydro El A	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Int Mer Marine	2	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Int Min'ls ⅓e	10	15¼	15	15¼	
Int Mining	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
Int Nick Can 2	75	34½	33¾	34½	+1¼
Int Paper Co	25	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Int Paper pf 5	8	53¾	53¼	53½	— ¼
Int Ry C A pf	1	44	43	44	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	4	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Int Silver (4)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Int Silver pf 7	1	104⅝

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 68-63	100.19	100.19	100.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
25 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93½	93¼	93½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	7½	77	77½
38 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	70½	69½	70½
65 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	63½	60¾	62¾
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
13 Am & For P5s 2030	82⅝	82¼	82⅜
2 Am T & T 3½s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
22 Am T & T 3s 56	109⅛	108¾	108¾
18 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	99½	99½	99½
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	60	60	60
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	68	68
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105½
9 AT&SF 4s 95	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
7 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	33	33	33
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89¾	89½	89½
35 A C Line cit 4s 52	78½	78⅜	78½
17 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅜	64⅞	65⅜
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100½	100½
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
33 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63½	63¼	63½
26 B&O 95 st A	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
10 B&O 95 st C	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
27 B&O 2000 st D	36	35¾	35⅞
8 B&O 96 st F	36	35½	35¾
135 B&O cv 60 st	26¾	26½	26¾
18 B&O 4s 48	62½	61¾	62
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¼	53	53
6 B&O S W 50 st	44¾	44½	44½
2 B&O T C 4s 59	48	48	48
2 Bang & A cv 4s 51 st	64½	64½	64½
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104¼	104¼
31 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44⅞	44⅜	44¾
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	75½	76
2 Bos NY AirLI 4s55	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	87¼	86½	87¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	101	101	101
9 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¼	38
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
19 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct	16	15½	15½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
4 Can Sou 5s 62	83	82¾	83
4 Can Nat 5s 69Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112½	112⅛	112⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Can Pac 5s 54	98¾	98½	98½
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	102	102	102
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Celotex 4½s 47ww	100½	100⅜	100½
18 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
3 Cen of Ga 5s59C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26	26	26
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s51	41½	41½	41½
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s45	71½	71	71
48 Cen NY Pow 3¼s62	60	59½	59½
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89½	89⅛	89⅛
35 Cen RR NJ 's87	25	24¾	24¾
32 Cen RR NJ 5s87Reg	22⅞	22½	22¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 ChGt W 3½s 1969	104¾	104¾	104¾
66 Chi&Alton 3s 49	18¾	18½	18½
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
10 CB&Q 4½ 77	69½	69¼	69⅛
74 CB&Q gen 4s58	88⅜	87¾	88⅜
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	90	90	90
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96½	96⅛	96½
18 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35½	35¼	35½
30 CtGtW inc 4½s 2038	41	41	41
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	71⅛	71	71
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	71	71	71
303 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21¼	21	21¼
108 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5½	5¾	5¾
39 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	46¾	46½	46¾
81 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
23 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46⅞	46	46⅞
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45⅞	45½	45⅞
41 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43¼	43⅛	43¼
18 Chi&NW rfg 5's 2037	25½	25⅜	25⅜
28 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38¼	38	38
190 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
19 Chi&NW gm 5½s 87	25	24¾	25
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25⅛	25	25
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	37⅛	37	37⅛
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	37¼	37¼	37¼
108 Chi2& NW 3½s 87	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝
20 Chi & NW 3½s 87 reg	34	33⅞	34
3 Chi RI & P 4½s 52A	24	23¾	23⅞
218 CRI& & P cv 4½s 60	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
52 CRI& & P 4s 88	38¾	38	38
8 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	35	35	35
30 CRI& & P 4s 88 ct reg	35	35	35
166 Chi & P rfg 5s 34	22¼	22	22
2 CStL&NOMen 4s 51	55½	55½	55½
5 CLS&NO 5s 51 reg	72	72	72
25 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53	53¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108½	108⅜	108⅜
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100½	100½
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98½	98½	98½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	52	52	52
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	111	111	111
51 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51	50⅝	50⅞
15 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	49	48½	49
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	73½	73½	73½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	77⅞	77½	77⅞
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	67½	68
9 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	63½	63¼	63½
27 Col & So 4½s 80	27½	27	27
18 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91⅜	91⅜
3 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	61¼	61	61¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	93½	93½	93½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
10 Crane 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	27½	27½	27½
9 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
45 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅞	57¾
13 D&RG 4½s 36	24¾	24½	24¾
141 D&RG 4s 36	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
6 D&RGWest 5s 55	5	5	5
8 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
17 D&RGWest 5s 78	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
5 D Moin&FtD 4s 35 ct	8½	8½	8½
10 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	29	29	29
8 Dow Chem 3¼s 66	102½	102½	102½
9 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	107	107	107
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
10 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101½	101⅜	101½
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	71¾	71½	71¾
7 Erie 4s 95	95	95	95
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
60 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24¾	24½	24½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	79½	79½	79½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98¼	98½
6 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	36	36	36
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	106	106
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87¾	87¼	87¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99⅜	99⅜
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¾	80½	80½
10 G Bay & W cfd B	10½	10	10
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58½	58½	58½
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	94	93¼	93½
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100	100	100
3 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s54	103⅞	103⅝	103¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42⅞	42½	42½
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	50½	50¼	50½
31 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	23¼	23	23¼
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	51¼	51	51
117 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50¾	50¼	50⅜
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44½
26 Ill Cen 5s 55	58⅜	58½	58⅜
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
12 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48½	48½	48½
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52	52	52
42 IC&CSL&NI 5s 63A	51	50¾	51
74 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45¾	46
159 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	11½	11⅜	11½
199 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	32¼	31⅝	31⅝
69 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	31½	30	30½
32 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	31½	30½	30¼
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45⅞	45	45⅞
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	67¾	67¾	67¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	70¾	70¼	67¼
33 KCFtS & M 4s 36	74	73	73
6 K C South 5s 50	73?	73¼	73¼
11 K C South 3s 50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
4 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85⅛	85	85
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
6 Kresge Found 3s 50	102⅛	102	102
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89	89	89
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	87	87	87
6 Lautaro Nit inc 75	60	60	60
4 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	87	87	87
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	80½	80½	80½
12 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	67¼	67¼	67¼
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67	66¾	67
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59	59	59
21 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	39¾	40
44 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¼	35¾	36¼
76 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¾	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 S5 reg	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
20 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96½	96¾
2 Louis & N 4s 60 B	108⅞	108¾	108¾
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87	87	87
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	95	95	95
8 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48½	48½
52 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63½	62½	63½
14 Mich Con Gas 4s63	107½	107¼	107½
117 MilSparta&NW 4s47	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
8 M&St.Lcn 5s 34ct	12¼	12	12¼
2 M&StL5s62	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 M&StL 4s 49	3¾	3	3¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2¾	2¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	17½	17½	17½
3 MSP&SSMrgtbs 38	17½	17½	17½
28 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17¾	17½	17¾
27 M-K-Eex 5s62A	43	42½	42½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22½	22	22
18 M-K-T- 4½s 78	37¼	37	37
28 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	44½	44	44½
1 M-K-T 4s 62B	35¾	35¾	35¾
97 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8¼	7¾	7¾
125 Mo Pac 5s 65A	43½	42⅝	42¾
10 Mo Jac 5s 65Act	42½	42½	42½
531 Mo Pac 5s 77F	43½	42½	43¾
19 Mo Pac 5s 77Fct	43	42¾	42¾
93 Mo Pac 5s 78G	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞
67 Mo Pac 5s 80H	43⅝	42½	42⅝
214 Mo Pac 5s81 I	43½	42½	42⅞
179 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14½	13⅞	14¼
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s38	96½	96½	96½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Mor-&Essex 5s55	38½	38	38½
10 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
28 Mor&Esses 3½s 2000	40	39¾	40

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71	70¾	71
10 Nat Distill 3½s49	103½	103½	103½
5 Nat Distil 3¾s 49	102	102	102
20 N Eng RR 4s 45	73½	73½	73½
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
26 N Orl Term 4s 53	85	85	85
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	58¾	58	58
25 NO Tex&M 5s 35A ct	46	45⅝	46
10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
36 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	57¼	57	57¼
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	56¾	56¾	56¾
25 NO Tex & M 4s 56 ½	54	53¾	54
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	110	110	110
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	55	55¼
27 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	50	50¼
37 NYC cn 4s 98	54	53½	53½
19 NYC 3½s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
65 NYC cv 3¼s 52	74¼	73¾	74¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	80	80
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51½	51½	51½
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79¾	79¾	79¾
29 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67½	67¼	67¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	71	70½	70½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 reg	66	66	66
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	63½	63½	63½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	40½	40¼	40¼
5 StLIM&S&SR&G 33	82½	82¼	82½
1 St LSF 5s B 50 st	22¾	22¾	22¾
308 St LSF 4½s 78	24½	24	24⅜
65 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	23⅜	23½	23⅜
81 St LSF 4s 50A	21⅜	21⅛	21¼
10 St LSF 4s 50A ct	21	20¾	20¾
12 St LSW rfg 5s 90	31½	31	31
15 St LSW 1st 4s 89	92	91¾	92
6 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	72	71¾	71¾
58 St P&KC ShL4½s41	21¾	21¼	21¼
8 StPEGr Trk 4½s 47	73	7¼	73
53 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16½	16½	16½
5 Sea AL 6s 45ct	15½	15¼	15¼
54 Sea AL 4s 50 st	32¾	32⅝	32¾
47 Sea AY rfg 4s 59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s55ct	15⅞	15¾	15¾
18 Sea-AllFla 6s 35Act	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
1 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct			

17 21-32 17 21-32 17 21-32

6 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	105⅞	106
3 So BellT&T 3s 79	106½	106½	106½
57 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57	56⅝	56¾
57 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54½	54¾	54⅞
54 So Pac 4½s 69	56	55¾	55⅞
61 So Pac rfg 4s 55	79¾	79¼	79¾
72 So Pac cit 4s 49	80	79¼	80
50 So Pac Clt 4s 49	75¾	75¾	75¾
27 So Pac 3¾s 46	95½	95¼	95¼
175 So Pac 4½sOre 77	58½	57½	58⅜
6 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	89½	89½	89½
8 South Ry 6½s 56	94½	93¾	94½
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90	90¼
43 South Ry cn 5s 94	95	95	95
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	72½	72¼	72½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	107	107	107
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105¼	105¼
16 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
5 Studebaker cv 6s245	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
6 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	71½	71	71½
11 Tex & Pav 5s 79C	71	71	71
40 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	71	71	71
26 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26	25¾	25⅞
10 Third Ave 4s 50	65½	65½	65½
3 T St L&W 4s 50	95	95	95
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
6 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¼	99	99
13 Un Cig-Whs Strs 5s 52	97¼	96¾	97¼
4 Unit Drugs 5s 53	99	99	99
1 U S Steel 2.10s 49	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 2.50s 53	102	102	102
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	96½	95¼	95¼
26 Utah P&L 5s 44	99	99	99
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75	75	75
17 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109⅞	109½	109⅞
11 Wabash 4½s 91	36½	36	36½
1 Wabash 4s 81	46	46	46
11 Wabash 4s 71	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Walwrth 4s 55	92½	92¼	92½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Wash Cen 4s 48	89	88⅞	89
17 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48¼	48½
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅞	45¾	45¾
27 Western Md 4s 52	92¼	92	92
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	40	40	40
7 Western Un 5s 51	90½	90¼	90½
26 Western Un 5s 60	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
21 Western Un 4½s 50	91⅜	90⅞	91½
24 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
27 Wis Cen 4s 49	49⅝	49¼	49¼
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	16	16	16
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	16	16	16
12 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
1 Australia 5s 55	92	92	92
1 Brazil 8s 41	41	41	41
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	38½	38¼	38¼
1 Buen A 3s 84	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
5 Canada 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
7 Canada 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Chile Mtg 8k6s61asd	20¼	20	20¼
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	21	21	21
1 Chile 6s 60	21	21	21
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	21	21	21
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	21¾	21¼	21¼
1 Chile Mun 7s 60asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
20 Colomb 3s 70	40½	40½	40½
3 Copenhag 5s 52	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	46	46	46
1 Cuba 5½s 45	112	112	112
4 Denmark 5½s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
10 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	16½	16½	16½
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	15	15	15
14 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10¾	10¼	10⅜
5 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
15 Minas Ger 6½s 58	23½	23½	23½
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	23½	23½	23½
2 Norway 4½s 56	90	90	90
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Peru 7s 59	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	15	15	15
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	15	15	15
7 Rio de Jan 8s 46	22¾	22¼	22¼
9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	45	45	45
17 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	13½	13½	13½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 8,252,500; previous day, 13,892,000; week ago, 15,195,200; year ago, 7,231,500; two years ago, 7,915,900; Jan. 1 to Date, 272,157,100; Year ago, 208,230,700; two years ago, 224,133,125.

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Freeport Sulphur Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Freeport Sulphur Co., in a preliminary report, placed net income for 1942 at $2,436,655 after all charges, or $3.05 a common share, compared with $3,149,030, or $3.95 a share, in 1941. Of the company earnings, $443,877, or 56 cents a share, represented the concern's portion of earnings of its subsidiary, Cuban-American Manganese Corp., compared with $657,862, or 82 cents a share, as its portion in 1941.

Virginia Road Busy

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad reported it had carried more than 5,000,000 passengers in 1942, or 111 per cent more than the 2,402,920 passenger total of 1941. More than 45 per cent of the passengers were in uniform. Freight operations also reached an all-time peak on the line with 14,177 trains being used to haul 11,758,000 tons of revenue freight during the year, an increase of 78 per cent over 1941 tonnage.

Armstrong Cork Dividends

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Directors of Armstrong Cork Company have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on common stock, payable March 3 to stock of record Feb. 8. They also declared a dividend of $1 a share on the company's preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Reading Co. Earnings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Reading Company reported net railway operating income of $2,065,142 for December, compared with $1,237,192 for the same month in 1941. This brought net railway operating income for 1942 to $21,721,740, compared with $16,152,539 in 1941.

Great Northern Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Northern Railway reported indicated net income in 1942 was $29,044,386, equal to $11.62 a share on the capital stock, compared with $16,785,159, or $6.71 a share, in the preceding year.

Misuse of Subpoenas Declared Violating Spirit of the Law

Third of four articles on the Sherman Anti-trust Act, with business and legal reactions to its administration by Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in previous articles that relief felt by many corporation lawyers over the reported exodus of Thurman Arnold from the Anti-Trust Division arises from a feeling that the law gives too many advantages to a man in charge of Sherman Act prosecutions for the post to be held by a man as interested in merely winning cases as Arnold.

One of the powers available to the Anti-Trust Division through the peculiar modern development of the law is that of virtually writing legislation for business without recourse to Congress. By the use of the club of criminal indictment Anti-Trust is able to force principles and policies upon whole industries far more intricate and often far different from anything Congress has ever been willing to legislate.

Attacking the Oil Companies

An instance is the pending "Mother Hubbard" case against the petroleum companies, now held in suspense during the war. Not content with the Madison case, Anti-Trust started the new case which involves all the leading companies and a blue-ribbon list of oil executives. It calls for a four-way disintegration of the industry into producing, refining, transport and distribution. It also calls for the divorce of pipe lines from the rest of the business. Now bills have been up in Congress for years to divorce the pipe lines but none have passed.

This might be dismissed as merely one aspect of the whole trend of power and authority to slip from the hands of Congress into those of government officials, in the "managerial revolution." However, Anti-Trust's excursions into the realm of rule-making tread on more toes than those of Congress. Its recent bills for reform of the patent law, for instance, would have transferred effective jurisdiction over patents from the Patent Commissioner's office to Anti-Trust.

Success with its Mother Hubbard case would give the Anti-Trust division far more power over the oil industry than the Petroleum Administrator has ever used or even had. In a recent anti-trust case against railroads and shippers it would have taken rate-making powers from the Interstate Commerce Commission. A recent effort to open up the R. C. A. consent decree of 1932 would have stepped into the field of the Federal Communications Commission.

Anti-Trust has recently sued the anthracite people for holding up prices just after OPA had granted a 50-cents-per-ton increase to allow for the extension of the work week to six days (which would have raised the labor cost due to time-and-a-half).

Action Against Food Chains

The recent executive order setting up the Food Administrator allowed him to exempt actions from anti-trust prosecution, but Anti-Trust has now started Sherman Act suits against the leading food chains, now preoccupied with the engrossing problems of rationing and re-vamping of the whole food industry.

A further instance of how modern circumstances have changed the effect of the law is in the matter of subpoenas. Comman law or the Constitution protects an individual in his house and papers against "undue search and seizure," and his papers may not be taken except on court warrant and for specific cause. But while the letter of the law still stands, the spirit is gone. Anti-Trust cases require many papers anyway.

The Anti-Trust Division can make itself so troublesome to corporations through vague subpoenas for vaguely defined papers referring to vaguely defined charges that the corporation usually in the end opens all its files, the Anti-Trust men swarm through, and they carry off files by the tens of thousands and the truckloads.

These papers provide a field-day for Anti-Trust lawyers. More than one lawyer has said to this correspondent ironically, "It's too bad business men ever learned to write." No batch in the world of tens of thousands of papers would fail to yield some documents which, torn from their context and pieced together adroitly, would not make out a bad case against their corporate owner. Most troublesome of all are the inter-office memos of over-smart subordinates who, to gain favor with their superiors, report their shrewd disposal of government officials, competitors, and so on, bearing only a vague relation to the corporation's actual policies.

By-Passing Subspoena Protection

But this is only the start of the trouble. The law not only purports to protect the private citizen and corporation from "undue search and seizure" but it strictly limits the use of subpoenaed documents to actual court proceedings, where they are admissible under legal rules of evidence, somewhat musty and dusty to be sure and entailing cumbersome court procedure, but designed to protect the individual against a powerful government.

However, this requirement is adroitly—and quite legally—bypassed today. First Anti-Trust subpoenaes the documents from a corporation. Then a Congressianal Committee subpoenaes the documents from Anti-Trust. Then they are spread on the record, without regard to the rules of evidence—and broadcast to the newspapers.

Worse than that, there is strong reason to believe that the Anti-Trust Division quietly admits certain newspaper writers to review these subpoenaed documents on the Q. T., and then to publish the results. A great deal of inside information about corporations has been published in the last year in newspapers by writers who have never visited with the victim corporations so much as by telephone. The conclusion is almost inescapable

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "Secret Oak," etc.

The Story Starts Here

Tom Wetheral was on his way back to his mother's farm, near Philadelphia, after a trip to Carlisle, western Pennsylvania, carrying mail and handbills. Tom was one of Mr. Benjamin Franklin's postboys. After his strenuous ride through newly opened country, he looked forward to seeing his home and family again. His mother and his sister Prudence were, he thought, awaiting him at the farm, as well as Gertrude Penrose, of Boston, whose father had sent her to stay with his family, because French ships in Canadian ports were threatening New England from the north.

Chapter Nine

The first lights were showing in the Bartrams' windows as Tom went by. He urged the colt forward now, he was suddenly in wild haste to be at home. He turned into their own lane, to his surprise there was no yellow lamp behind the kitchen window. But it was not really dark yet, that must be the reason. The colt was galloping as they came up to the door. Tom pulled up sharply, left the horse standing and ran inside.

The house was empty and absolutely still. There was light enough still from the broad windows, so that he could see every room, see the closets where the doors stood open with every peg empty, the familiar cloaks and bonnets all gone. The beds were covered with sheets against the dust. The kitchen hearth, with the ashes cold and swept smooth, struck him with something like terror; he had never seen it so before. On the shelf above it stood the square-topped wooden clock, with a bright picture painted on the glass below its face. It had stopped. There is nothing that shows so truly that the busy life has gone out of a house as to see the clock stopped.

* * *

If Tom's bewildered mind had gone back for a little—back to that morning when they all sat around the breakfast table and told the new arrivals about the farm and the neighborhood—he would have recollected some words of his mother's to which he gave little heed.

"Mr. John Bartram has sometimes talked of renting the land of this farm. It has been hard for me to manage it alone, it may be that I will consent."

Prudence had heard too, but had paid as little attention, letting such talk go over her head as young people do when there is discussion of business matters.

Call From the West

The house always seemed to Prudence very bare and empty after Tom had ridden away, and two days after his departure for the west, it became more empty still. Gertrude accepted an urgent invitation from some friends of her father's, the Holloways who lived in Philadelphia, to come and stay for a time with them.

It was late on the same afternoon that there was a knock on the door, and when Prudence opened it, the weatherbeaten face and long, lank figure of Ephraim Tuttle were revealed, and behind him a mud-splashed horse tied to the post. Ephraim Tuttle, it is to be remembered, was that neighbor of John Channing's who had been asked to stop at the Wetheral farm and explain the need of a woman who would come and help in the Channing house for the summer.

"I do not think of anyone," Susan Wetheral said. "But I will keep the matter in mind and perhaps I can persuade someone to go. Stop in and speak to us again when you have finished your business in the city. Carlisle is in pleasant country I have been told."

"No place finer," Ephraim Tuttle assured her earnestly, "with the woods and hills and the free, fresh air. Whoever comes to us is more than likely to be happy." He would not stay even for a meal; he must push on to Philadelphia, he insisted, since he had errands for the whole neighborhood to carry out. "It will take me full a week," he told them, "but I will come this way again to see if you have thought of what can be done for poor John Channing."

Hasty Preparations

He was scarcely out of the door, with Prudence closing it behind him, when Cousin Arabella spoke quickly from her place at the window where she was sewing:

"Susan Wetheral, it is my belief that you have decided to go yourself."

Prudence drew a quick breath and turned round to stare at her mother. Could it be really true that such an adventure might be before them, that all the exciting moments were not to be Tom's alone? Susan Wetheral spoke calmly, but it did seem as though she had made up her mind.

"I have some such idea, I may even have thought of it long ago. I have found it hard to manage the farm, but I wanted to keep it until Tom was grown and knew what he wanted to do. John Channing was of great help to me when my dear husband was gone, and I by myself with two children, one a baby. I have always wanted to do something for him in return, and suddenly all things come together to make it possible. I know Mr. Bartram would like to take possession of the land before seeding time."

So it was settled, and, on account of the chance to travel west with Ephraim Tuttle, preparations were made in great haste.

"We will meet Tom on the way," Susan Wetheral said. How surprised and pleased Tom would be that the whole family was going adventuring, instead of only one member of it.

There was to be one more change of plan. On the morning when they were to set out, while Prudence and her mother were upstairs, trying to close the big cedar chest which held the things they were leaving behind, there was a sound below of the door flying open, feet came running up the stairs and Gertrude burst in, her hair flying, her silken skirts billowing about her.

"I am going with you," she proclaimed. "I have talked it all over with the Hallowells, and they have agreed to write my father that the journey is taken with their consent. There is no time to ask him, but not even he could be anxious, with General Braddock's army marching into the west. I can ride my own horse and I will roll up my clothes in the littlest, littlest bundle and carry it behind my saddle so that you can never say that I was a burden and held you back." She whirled Prue round the room in a wild dance of excitement and delight.

Reuben was to stay behind to help Mr. Bartram, Sarah Rawson was to take care of the dogs and kittens that must be left behind, and she was to explain, at the print shop, why they could not come again. The first part of the way the two older women and Ephraim were to travel in a chaise, but beyond Lancaster they must all go forward on horseback. Everything was rolled and strapped and loaded.

A Journey to Remember

It was still so early, when they set out, that the morning was gray and cool, but full of the voices of robins. It would be a temptation to linger over that journey, as Prudence did afterward in memory many times, to tell of the slow travel westward with the woods showing round buds on every twig and the long smooth slopes of farm land turning to faint green where they faced the sun.

They were constantly turning out to make room for stout Pennsylvania German farmers and their wives, for lean merchants with bulging saddle bags, for big creaking wagons coming back from carrying freight to Lancaster. Hardly anything on wheels could go farther west than that town. Everyone called out "good day," everyone seemed glad to be traveling abroad on that gray morning. Prudence kept riding up beside the chaise to ask, for the twentieth time, "When will we meet Tom, Mother?"

"I do not know, child," her mother kept replying. It seemed certain that they could not miss him, or pass, without knowing, any person who was journeying in the direction of Philadelphia. It was when they had stopped to spread their lunch beside the road that Mistress Wetheral explained what her plan had been. She wanted to get off before he returned, she told them, so that he need not think he must journey with them all, and be cruelly delayed by the presence of four women.

Beyond Lancaster no one complained of the growing roughness of the way, and Ephraim Tuttle looked more and more cheerful. "I was not sure that you knew how hard the travel would be," he said. "You won't even think twice about the trail into Carlisle, which no person could call by the name of a road."

It was when they were skirting the Susquehanna River that Tuttle asked if they would mind an hour of delay, so that he could leave greetings with some old friends who lived off the road and near the river. They would eat their midday meal on the grass, they told him, and he need be in no haste.

They sat down where the lane branched away from the road, and he pushed down it to seek his friends. It was not more than a few minutes later that he came back, with a grave and bewildered face. "There is nothing there," he told them. "Nothing at all. Only a chimney standing alone."

The day had been dull without sunshine, and toward evening there began to be cold rain and a chilly wind. All hearts were low now over the wonder why they had not met Tom long since. It was not until they reached the Harrises that they were told that Tom had passed that way, riding eastward, two days before. "The neighbors are all gathering their plans to raise a new house for the Flemmings," Harris said. "Your son must have ridden away with them only a few hours before you came."

Next morning torrents of spring rain were falling and Ephraim Tuttle had errands in the neighborhood that would take him the whole day to complete. It was good not to be continuously on the road, everyone admitted, to have the four walls of a house around them and to hear all the talk of life in the new country that sounded so strange and so exciting. They were all down at the ferry at the break of day, the sun was out again, and Mr. Harris set them over and wished them good luck on the last march of the journey.

Meeting in the Woods

The way cut into deep woods or wound over open, wild meadows, they crossed and recrossed the brooks which went foaming down to empty into the Susquehanna. This was the roughest going which they had yet seen, it was, so Ephraim Tuttle said, their first taste of what real frontier was like. It was not to be their last. When they were in the last third of the way, the rain began to come down again more heavily than ever, the path became a running stream rather than a trail, the horses faltered and stumbled. Ephraim Tuttle, riding at the head of the line, leading the pack horse, kept looking back anxiously to see whether all his charges were following safely. Prudence had dropped to the very end, her horse did not want to keep up with the others, and she kept falling farther and farther behind, until they disappeared around a turn and she lost sight of them.

It was at that moment, when for the first time her spirits began to fail, when she looked about at the empty woods where darkness was creeping under the trees, it was then that she heard the sound of horse's hoofs behind her. For an instant, she was tense, then knew, with a lifting of her heart that there was something familiar in the sound of that long gallop, in the outline of that figure coming round the bend behind her.

The red colt, and Tom, came pounding over the rough trail as though it were the highroad into Philadelphia, and her brother rode up beside her, eager and excited over having caught up with them, beaming with delight over their plan and full of still another. "I will let you get to John Channing's first," he said, "and have a night's sleep before I ask you whether you are really ready for one more adventure, the best and most important of them all."

To Prudence and Gertrude, that arrival in the dark at the rough house, with the smell of bark and new cut lumber in all the rooms, with bear skins and deer hide mats on the floor and with the scent of woods and wild meadows coming in at the window, was something beautiful and thrilling beyond words. They slept deeply in the rude bunks, and they opened their eyes to a new day, a new way of living and to the fresh venture which Tom was to lay before them all.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia

"The Skaters," by Gari Melchers

Invitation to Reading

Book Reviews

Washington in '64

A worth-while addition to American history stories, picturing wartime Washington during Lincoln's administration, is Maribelle Cormack's "A Recruit For Abe Lincoln" (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2). Turned down for combat service with the army, Jefferson Wade was later given a chance to serve his country as a telegrapher at the War Department in Washington. Because his brother Bony was one of Lincoln's personal guards, Jeff had an opportunity to get close to the President.

This well-told story relates Jeff's thrilling experiences while on duty at important posts, pictures moving scenes, and amusing ones, when the President appeared informally and officially, tells of the stirring events that transpired in those war years and how, through Lincoln's efforts, the mystery surrounding Jeff's ancestry was cleared away.

Mystery Plus Romance

"Shadow Over Wide Ruin," by Florence Crannell Means (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), is a fine girl's story with a trading post in the heart of the Navajo country in New Mexico in 1886 for its time and place. Especially is it the story of Hepzibah Emmeline Plumb, a sixteen-year-old Denver girl who came to live with her aunt and uncle. The Navajo boy, Dolito, helped her to establish herself with his people, and a mystery was solved that had existed for some time at the trading post at Wide Ruin, making a tale of adventure, mystery and romance.

Our First "First Lady"

"Martha Washington: Our First Lady," by Alice Curtis Desmond (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.50), is a biography of America's first lady of the White House, about whom there has not been too much written. This interesting narrative gives an understanding picture of Martha Dandridge's girlhood on a Tidewater Virginia plantation, tells of her preparations for household management, of her experiences as a belle of Old Williamsburg, and of her romantic marriage to Daniel Parke Custis. It describes later her life as a young widow with two children and the responsibilities of a large estate, and finally her life as the wife of George Washington.

Close-Ups of New Books

"Jamba The Elephant," by Theodore J. Waldeck (The Viking Press, New York. $2), is the story of Jamba, of the African Congo jungle, and of Bomi, his young trainer, who was rewarded for his hard work, his patience and skill, when Jamba became an efficient carrier of great loads of ebony logs. Kurt Wiese's excellent illustrations intensify the exciting incidents, picture the jungle scenes in this graphic account of the struggle for mastery between man and the powerful giant elephants.

"The Boy Scouts Year Book; Stories of Boy Heroes," edited by Franklin K. Mathiews (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2), offers a collection of stories by popular contemporary authors, covering a wide field of situations, adventures and backgrounds. All the stories feature boy heroes with courage, resourcefulness, fidelity.

"Radio from Start to Finish," by Franklin M. Reck (Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $2), is a genuinely exciting book, presenting the history of radio from Marconi to television, with interesting details about the use of radio in war and aviation, and a chapter about what is ahead for the electrical explorers of tomorrow.

"How To Be A Newspaperman," by Neil MacNeil (Harper & Brothers, New York & London. $1.75), explains what a newspaperman is, what he needs in education and training, how he gets his start and his promotions, and outlines briefly some of his problems. The author, a veteran newspaperman, brings experience and enthusiasm to this behind-the-scenes story, interesting to newspaper readers and inspiring as a vocational guide.

Americans all, young and old, will enjoy the story of the work America has done, told in terms of folk story and folk-song, in "America Sings: Stories and Songs of Our Country's Growing" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3), collected and told by Carl Carmer, arranged for group singing by Edwin John Stringer. Colorful pictures by Elizabeth Black Carmer match the spirited selections set down in this valuable book.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

Decorating the Proscenium

Fun With Model Theaters—2

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

The curtain is an extremely important part of the fittings of a theater. Without it the producer might find a difficulty in getting the atmosphere he requires. It might even be said that the play begins at the moment the curtain commences to rise; the audience becomes quiet, attention is arrested, everyone is expectant and alert.

But to get the full dramatic effect, the curtain must rise slowly and steadily. There must be no jerkiness. And to allow for this the curtain must be accurately fitted. This is not a difficult job, it merely requires care.

Fitting the Curtain

Fig. 1 shows the dimensions of the curtain, and a footnote says that it should be made of cartridge paper. Cardboard is too thick and heavy to create the illusion that the "curtain" is going up.

It is very important that the tab should be fixed exactly in the middle so as to insure that the curtain will not tilt sideways and jam. It slides up and down in the cardboard grooves shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and when it is raised it is taken right out.

The Back Cloth, Fig. 4, also of cartridge paper, is easily cut out. If your paper is on the thin side, and you feel that the projections will not be strong enough to support it, stick a strip of cardboard ½-inch wide along the top.

The Carriers, Fig. 5, are of cardboard and so are the Grooves, Fig. 6. Exactly where they fit on to the Fly Rails is shown in the illustration to the First Article.

Now we come to the decorating of your model, which is what you are all waiting for. There are a thousand-and-one ideas for designs suitable for the Proscenium. If you do not wish to copy the example given in Fig. 7, I would advise you not to choose a design that is too geometrical. Ordinary watercolors—except those of a very poor quality—are the best materials for a model in cardboard of this size.

Paint in a bold style, with bright colors freely applied. The suggestion given in Fig. 7 would look well in yellow, green and black. The scrolls should be drawn with bold sweeps of the brush and might be touched with gold paint to suggest moulding. When you have finished painting the Proscenium, glue it to the front of the stage.

A design for the Drop Curtain requires a little more thinking out. It should be as attractive as possible and should bear some relation to stage plays though not necessarily to the theme or scene of every play, otherwise it would constantly need to be changed. Castles are usually regarded as romantic places, and since the stage has much to do with romance I have chosen a Castle—on a hill, of course (Fig. 8). Cobalt blue sky, white cloud; red roofs and gray walls, on a hill of various greens, should look well.

Now we have a theater ready for any play—or ready for the scenery of a play, for a play without scenery is unthinkable.

The Back Cloth is part of the set and forms the background to the scene, in this case a clearing on the edge of a wood (Fig. 9). In designing this, perspective has to be considered, whether we wish to suggest distance or nearness. Trees, for instance, should be painted in slightly varying greens according to their distance; trunks of trees should be in grayish brown, and the far hills should be bluish.

And Now the Wings

The Wings (Fig. 10) should be made of thin cardboard, otherwise the edges will be out of scale. No detail should be attempted. Do not, for example, attempt to paint leaves, but aim at suggesting mass by painting outlines of branches and foliage.

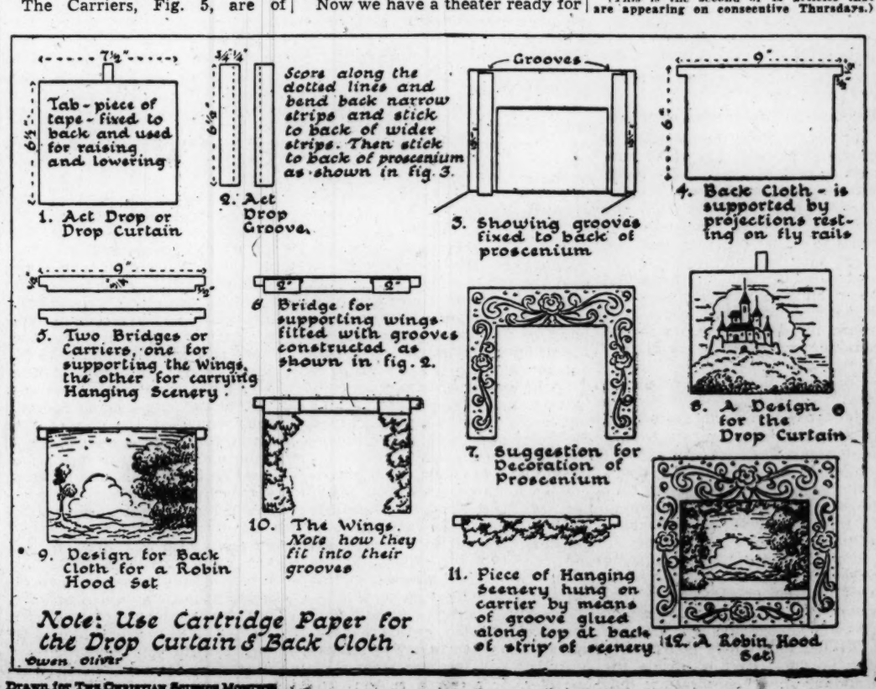
A good idea is to keep a sketch book and make a collection of drawings of scenery likely to be of use for your theater — trees, bridges, buildings, clouds, etc.

The strip of Hanging Scenery (Fig. 11) which, like the Wings, must be of thin cardboard, or perhaps of cartridge paper, is a simple matter.

Fig. 12 shows the theater ready for the "actors," Robin Hood and his Merrie Men.

In the next article, we shall tell you more about scenery; also how to make and use flat figure characters and to use cut-outs.

(This is the second of 12 articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)


Tab-piece of tape fixed to back and used for raising and lowering
1. Act Drop or Drop Curtain
Score along the dotted lines and bend back narrow strips and stick to back of wider strips. Then stick to back of proscenium as shown in fig. 3.
2. Act Drop Groove.
Grooves
3. Showing grooves fixed to back of proscenium
4. Back Cloth - is supported by projections resting on fly rails
5. Two Bridges or Carriers, one for supporting the Wings, the other for carrying Hanging Scenery.
6. Bridge for supporting wings fitted with grooves constructed as shown in fig. 2.
7. Suggestion for Decoration of Proscenium
8. A Design for the Drop Curtain
9. Design for Back Cloth for a Robin Hood Set
10. The Wings. Note how they fit into their grooves
11. Piece of Hanging Scenery hung on carrier by means of groove glued along top at back of strip of scenery
12. A Robin Hood Set
Note: Use Cartridge Paper for the Drop Curtain & Back Cloth
Owen Oliver

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Sale of Tractors Above Cost Tells Farm Machine Shortage

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A three-year-old farm tractor was sold at an auction on a farm some miles north of here in Wisconsin the other day for $200 more than it cost them when new.

That is not just an item of news about the price of farm machinery. It is a striking proof of the increasingly serious farm machinery shortage, which, when followed through to its logical end, growers here complain, means a food shortage. The high price paid is duplicated on a wide scale.

The auction in itself was an illustration of a vital phase of this farm problem. For in that same State there have been in the past few months more than 10,000 farm auctions. There have been as many in Kansas and Minnesota. That is not a normal condition. It means, not that farming doesn't pay any more, as such steps might have meant back in 1932, but that because of two things farming just can't be carried on. Those two things, of course, are the draft and machinery rationing.

While the machinery situation is getting a thorough airing before the Truman Committee in Washington, it is only out on the farm that one gets an accurate picture of things.

Sons Sent to War

Let's take the case of a mythical, but typical, farm. Mr. Farmer, his wife and his two sons, have run this 160-acre all-purpose farm for many years. For the past two or three years they have made a success of it, had a comfortable living, paid off debts, improved the buildings and soil, and stocked up on machinery.

Then comes the war. First off the sons are drafted. The farmer tries to get a hired man, but finds there aren't any. Those not in the Army have gone to work in a nearby war factory. He figures then that by using another tractor, buying a hay loader, a new corn planter, and a silage blower, he perhaps can keep going without extra help. His wife pitches in, too.

But then comes the order freezing farm machinery, and next the order cutting machinery production this year to about one fifth of the 1940 or '41 rate. He finally gets the tractor, but none of the other things. And he finds the extra tractor isn't much good without anyone to run it. On top of this he is asked to produce less wheat, but more vegetables and dairy goods. He is asked to produce more than ever before.

No labor. No machinery. Auction! That's the story in hundreds, probably thousands, of cases.

Conflict in Opinion

Farmers hear with interest conflicting statements from Washington. Food Production Administrator M. Clifford Townsend, himself an Indiana farmer, says he is "fearful there's no chance of meeting 1943 food production goals without an increase in War Production Board allotments for farm machinery."

Then comes Joseph L. Weiner, New York lawyer, director of the WPB Office of Civilian Supply. He insists that "farmers entered 1943 with the greatest aggregate quantity of machinery in industry," and concludes that farmers can this year without much trouble produce what they have been asked to.

Opinion among farmers, agricultural experts, farm paper editors, and machinery makers, is that Mr. Townsend is probably much nearer right than Mr. Weiner. They admit that last year and the year before were big years in machinery production, and that it is very possible that more new machinery was sold than during any other previous like period.

This doesn't mean though, they note, that there is necessarily a great deal more usable machinery of all types available, for there were long periods during the depression when few new pieces were purchased, and machines deteriorated rapidly. Then too, it is further noted, in order to produce even as much as was produced last year considerably more machinery would be needed, because of the lack of man power.

To produce more this year than last, when yields reached an all-time peak, with less labor and with less machinery, they complain, is asking almost too much.

Many More Workers

It is figured that by October of this year more than 1,300,000 young men will be taken off the farms to go into the armed services. And at the same time, without considering machinery, it is figured that to produce the food called for this year would require some 200,000 more workers than were available last year. In other words, the farmer will have to find a million and a half new workers.

But even then there's the machinery question. Already the early freezing of stocks, since partially lifted, has caused delay and irreparable damage in such fields as fruit growing. Seasons won't wait for unfreezing orders, and if sprayers aren't available in Florida at the time trees must be sprayed, they go unsprayed, and that may mean loss of the crop.

Plowing and some other field operations are already under way in the South, and unless the machinery restrictions are lifted soon, it is noted by experts here, spring crops will not be planted in sufficient quantity in time to produce the record yields needed. To lift the restrictions after the planting season, they not, will be too late.

The whole situation is coming to a head. Washington must soon decide, it is declared, whether to skimp a bit for other things, even though essential to the war effort, and see that adequate food is provided, or continue to skimp on labor and farm machinery, and run the risk of a food shortage.

Chileans Mass Against Spies

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 28 (AP)—One of the largest mass demonstrations in Chilean history, estimated at 100,000 men and women, urged President Rios' Government last night to liquidate the Axis' fifth column in Chile, and recognize the Soviet Union.

The parade included representatives of all the leading political parties as well as delegations of nationals from the occupied countries of Europe.

The thousands who supported the Government's recent break with the Axis paraded through the city to the Plaza before the palace balcony where President Rios addressed them. They carried slogans such as "Concentration Camps for Spies," "Liquidation of the Fifth Column," "Recognition of the Soviet Union," and "All for the Triumph of the Democracies."

President Rios told them Chile had "taken the only stand worthy of its tradition and spirit" in breaking with the Axis, and he called for increased production to aid the American war effort.

"My fellow citizens should know," he said, "that difficult times are coming. The country must act in unison. We need to increase our production and restrict our privileges."

He reminded the crowd that he had promised fair treatment of Axis nationals, but also gave a "last warning" that "I will punish severely any act contrary to the common interests of America."

McNutt Is Urged to Define Part Of Small Colleges in Manpower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Apprehensive over the future of hundreds of small liberal arts colleges throughout the country, the House Military Affairs Committee decided today to call on Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, for an outline of the Government's plans.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman, announced that Mr. McNutt would testify tomorrow and specifically would be asked to show the Committee how the smaller schools would fare under the military training program to be carried out carried out in co-operation with colleges and unversities.

Mr. May and other Committee members said testimony already given by Army and Navy officials indicated that little or no consideration has been given to the smaller institutions, most of which are independently operated, many by religious organizations.

"Apparently, these smaller schools would just be out of luck and have to close unless something is done," commented Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Taxes, a member of the Committee.

Institutions selected by the Army, Navy, and War Manpower Commission are remunerated for housing and feeding of military students and for providing special study courses, textbooks and equipment. These payments, Committee members felt, would help finance continuance of some schools where student bodies have been drained by the armed services.

'Liaison Committee' Plan in Senate Comes From Critics of President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Complaints that President Roosevelt does not confide in Congress often enough were followed today by renewal of proposals that a bipartisan "liaison commitee" be set up.

Four members of a Senate Military subcommittee who heard criticism of the White House yesterday took the plan under consideration without comment and with little outward display of enthusiasm for it.

Both Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan criticized the President for "sending down" legislation from the White House without previous consultation with Congressional leaders. They also criticized him for what they called his failure to keep Congress informed on domestic problems.

They disclaimed any intention of interfering in military strategy. For that reason, Senator Vandenberg proposed that Senator Maloney change the proposed title from "Committee on War Problems" to "Committee on War Cooperation," with its principal function "to channel mutual confidence from the White House to Capitol Hill and from the Hill to the White House."

Senator Vandenberg mentioned the State Department's recent White Paper on relations with Japan before Pearl Harbor as showing why some such committee was needed.

Red Sox, Braves Getting Low on Playing Talent

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Cronin must have known something nobody else did that afternoon at Fenway Park, several weeks ago, when he jokingly suggested that he and his coaches might have to go back on the active list next spring. If the Red Sox continue to lose players at the current rate, Joe may have to reach beyond his coaching staff and recruit the Fenway office force, including Tommy Cummings and his peanut vendors.

The Braves, too, are losing men at an alarming pace. In fact, Casey Stengel may have to go even further than Cronin and get uniforms for the groundkeepers. And come to think of it, Casey has maintained on numerous occasions that one or two of the ground help could play better ball than some of his athletes.

Braves Have 24

By actual count, the Braves have just 24 men available for their spring training campaign at Choate School, now less than two months away. For pitchers Stengel has Lefty Gomez, Dick Barrett, Nate Andrews, George Jeffcoat, Al Javery, Jim Tobin, Lou Tost, Manny Salvo, Frank Lamanna, Bill Donovan and possibly Warren Spahn, although the last named may be called into the service at any moment.

On the other end of the battery the Braves have Ernie Lombardi, Clyde Kluttz and Phil Masi—perhaps one of the best balanced catching staffs in the National League, or all of baseball. Stengel has Johnny McCarthy for first base, Eddie Joost for second, Whitey Wietelmann for shortstop and either Tony Cuccinello or Nanny Fernandez for third. A youngster named Sandlock is also around.

Ross Could Help

The Braves would rather play Fernandez in left field, where he finished the 1942 season in a somewhat sensational manner. But necessity may force Casey to return the Californian to the inner defense, temporarily at least. Tommy Holmes, Max West, Chet Ross and a newcomer named Workman are available for outfield duty. One of Stengel's fondest hopes is that Ross, of little use last year, will stage a comeback in '43.

As a starting team, this Braves' roster is not bad at all. But what Stengel will do for reserves is a mystery, particularly if he should lose one or two more boys between now and the middle of April. Bob Quinn, of course, is continually on the lookout for new talent, as is every other club President in the majors.

Compared to the Braves' list, the Red Sox appear to have an abundance of talent—28 players. But you'd have a time trying to convince Cronin this was so.

Mound Staff

The Sox mound staff includes the following: Mace Brown, Chase, Dobson, Hughson, Norman Brown, Judd, Dick Newsome, Ryba, Terry, Karl, Lucier and Olsen. Judd, being in an important Canadian industry, may not be available. Being the work-horse type, he would be missed very much.

Cronin has quantity behind the plate, if not quality. Still around are Peacock and Conroy, and Partee, Bremer and Richards have been added. Lupien, Tabor, Lake, L. Newsome, Carey, Doerr and possibly Cronin, are the infielders, but Joe may lose Casey as a married man without children.

Obviously, the Sox must do something about their outfield. The list today reads: Fox, McBride, Garrison and Lazor. No, the writer is no more familiar with the last three than you are. And there is no reason to suspect that the young gentlemen will get familiar with American League pitching—not yet a while.

To keep the records straight, the "departed" lists follow:

Braves

Rowell, Posedel, Bob Williams, Wallace, Gremp, Sain, Detweiler, Sisti, Roberge, Earley; McElyea and Art Johnson.

Red Sox

Campbell, Andy Gilbert, Wagner, Powell, Earl Johnson, Harris, Butland, Pesky Pellagrini, Don Lang, Pytlak, Tel Williams, and Di Maggio.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Snyder named manager of the Jersey City International League Giants.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs won South Florida tennis title by defeating Henry Prusoff, 7-5, 6-2.

How New York Scribes Cover Baseball 'Beat'

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The business of covering the New York baseball "beat" starts about 2 p. m. in Eddie Brannick's office and usually winds up several hours later four blocks down 42nd Street in the hotel where the writers are rehearsing the show for their dinner next month. . . . The scribes drift into the Giants' headquarters, make themselves comfortable, toss out routine queries whether there's any news, and then discuss anything from baseball to Bizerte. . . . In ordinary years there would be a daily announcement that Joe Pitcher had signed his contract and promised to win 20 games, but this season the Giants are the only club that has mailed out contracts, because of uncertainties about salary regulation. . . . They haven't reported any replies, but Brannick doesn't think it's funny when someone asks if the Giants are the only club with a holdout problem.

Occasionally someone has an idea and springs a question about the ball club, and if the discussions aren't too noisy he can hear the answer. . . . The two phones on Brannick's desk buzz at intervals and between calls someone uses one to call Brooklyn to see if the Dodgers have any news. They usually don't, reserving their best tidbits for Branch Rickey's weekly press conferences. . . . A railroad man who has dropped in for a social call—Eddie is said to have more friends than anyone in New York—explains that ball clubs should be able to get berths for all hands if they buy their tickets far enough in advance. . . . And Brannick takes a lot of ribbing about his costume as mine host of "Brannick Arms," where the club will stay during spring training at Lakewood, N. J., and whether an early breakfast will be in order before the tally-ho trip to the ball field.

Eventually someone asks, "Going across the street?" and the group departs for the Yankee offices. . . . The chairs aren't padded in the square office where Jack Slocum holds forth and two big leather settees are beginning to show their age. . . . Slocum gives out routine announcements, such as yesterday's news that the batterymen will begin training before the rest of the squad, but if there's any important information, President Ed Barrow does the thinking for the club. . . . Eventually the crowd winds up in Barrow's sanctum anyway while Ed makes pungent replies to questions. . . . "Was it your idea or Joe McCarthy's to have the pitchers come in early?" he is asked. . . . "I'm not manager of this club," sputters Barrow. . . . "I thought of it and called McCarthy and he agreed. . . . McCarthy suggested bringing in Milo Candini and Rinaldo Ardizoia, too," he volunteers. "We owe Newark and Kansas City some players and I had thought of using these fellows to pay off the debt."

Andy Coakley, the veteran Columbia coach, is visiting around and stops to air some views on training in the North. . . . He's been doing it long enough that he ought to know something on the subject. . . . Andy is opposed to heavy gym work but he favors running "or anything for the legs" and suggests swinging light Indian clubs is a help to pitchers. . . . "I don't know just how good that is," he admits, "but I did it one winter and the next spring I had a fast ball I never had before. I have a boy at Columbia now who will really work at that kind of stuff and I'm going to see what happens." Eventually this confab breaks up, too, as the scribes head for their offices to write what news they've collected. . . . It takes a lot of time for what you get. . . . But, after all, what's time when there's no news anyway?

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

East

Princeton 47, Army 41.
Carnegie Tech 46, Westminster 38.
Coast Guard 52, Yale 46 (overtime).
Dartmouth 79, Holy Cross 37.
New Hampshire 61, Lowell Textile 49.
Rutgers 60, Lehigh 47.
Catholic U. 36, Johns Hopkins 35 (overtime).
St. Josephs 66, Moravian 39.
Gettysburg 51, Muhlenberg 36.
Susquehanna 39, Elizabethtown 21.

South

North Carolina Pre-Flight 38, North Carolina State 37.
Presbyterian 54, Columbia (S. C.) Army Air Base 39.
Hampden-Sydney 58, Lynchburg College 40.
Catawba 52, Western Carolina T. 38.
Alabama 37, Columbus (Miss.) Air Base 26.
Norfolk Naval 50, Camp Lee 26.
Eastern Kentucky State T. 64, Transylvania 35.

Midwest

Chicago T. 37, Navy Pier 34.
Dow Chemical 38, Glenview Naval 37.
Carbondale T. 58, Western T. (Ill.) 49.
Sheboygan 57, Fort Sheridan 52.
Youngstown 59, Kent State 57.
Simpson 65, Iowa Wesleyan 40.

Southwest

Texas Aggies 47, Blackland Flyers 25.
Southwest Texas State 64, Sam Houston State 44.

West

College of Idaho 50, Lewiston Normal 37.

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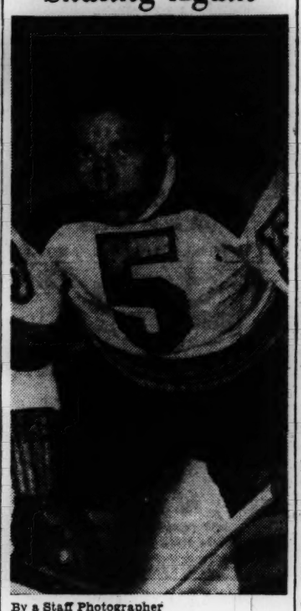

By a Staff Photographer

"Dit" Clapper

Clapper Back On Ice Again

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with what is easily their most crucial road trip of the season, the Boston Bruins today went through a scrimmage at the Arena with the Harvard varsity six in which the pros made preparations to retain their slim half-point margin at the head of the National Hockey League. And certainly the most important part of their practice session was the skating of Assistant Manager Dit Clapper, who has been out of action for the past six games.

The big defenseman planned to find out today whether his return to uniform would be this week end or next Tuesday, when the B's come back to the Garden to face Chicago. If everything is all right, Dit expects to play Sunday night in New York. Saturday in Toronto, however, he will confine his activities to running the team from the bench in the absence of Manager Art Ross.

This road trip, it is generally felt, can either make or break the Bruins insofar as the N. H. L. championship is concerned. Should the Rossmen lose Saturday while Detroit is winning in Montreal, they will be ousted from first place and their chances of climbing back will be difficult in the extreme.

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Briefs: Because the train for New York leaves too early for the team to catch Saturday eve, the B's must go on safari to come back to the States . . They travel by private automobile for a couple of hours to Welland, Ontario, where they board day coaches for Buffalo . . . There they change to Pullmans for Albany, where they again change to day coaches for New York . . . And each player must carry a duffel bag with his own equipment.

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Tonight Rangers are at Chicago, where they will present their new goalie, Bill Beveridge, late of Cleveland Barons of the American League . . . Bill took over the New York goalie job when Jimmy Franks was forced out for the season with a broken wrist . . . Beveridge turned pro in 1928 with Ottawa Senators, and has also seen service with Detroit Red Wings, St. Louis Eagles, and Montreal Maroons.

Steve Buzinski's short career in the majors has come to an end . . . He turned pro with Rangers this season, but did not measure up as the Blue Shirts' goalie . . . He was scored on 51 times in eight games, whereupon he was replaced by Franks . . . Latest word on Steve is that he has been given his amateur card back by the C. A. H. A.

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Chicago is due to lose Defenseman Audley Tuten, who has enlisted in the U. S. Marines . . . He will play against Rangers tonight, be inducted Saturday . . . Detroit Red Wings and the R. C. A. F. team of Ottawa have scheduled a two-game home-and-home series next month . . . Proceeds will go to the R. C. A. F. Benevolent Fund . . . Bill Cowley would have been leading the N. H. L. scoring parade today, but President Frank Calder did not allow the Boston center an assist on the goal awarded Art Jackson here in Boston in the game with Rangers Jan. 16 . . . Referee Norman Lamport gave Stoney the goal when Grant Warwick threw his stick . . . Jackson had received a perfect set-up pass from Bill.

Chiefs Sign All-Star

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP) — The Syracuse Chiefs of the International Baseball League have announced the signing of 20-year-old Fred J. Crory, Jr., southpaw pitcher. The six-foot, 180-pound Crory was captain for two years of his Dover, N. H., High School nine and the last two summers won all-star recognition in Maine and New Hampshire semi-pro leagues. He now lives in Fulton, N. Y.

Big Ten Sending Many

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Conference will be represented by one of the strongest groups ever sent to the Millrose Games when the track and field indoor season opens Feb. 6 at Madison Square Garden.

Five colleges in that conference have entered 15 athletes with Ohio State, Big Ten indoor and outdoor champion, tops with six.

The Group of
RESTAURANT ADVERTISEMENTS
which usually appear on this page will be found on the FINANCIAL PAGE today

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Vezina Trophy All but Won

The shift to all-out offensive hockey and the resultant outpouring of goals this season has seemed to bother every goalie in the National Hockey League except Johnny Mowers of the Detroit Red Wings. As a consequence, the capable successor to Tiny Thompson has all but engraved his name on the Vezina Cup, awarded annually to the goalie having the lowest "goals against" record.

Johnny's total to date is 76, which is exactly 21 fewer than have gone by his closest competitor, Turk Broda of Toronto, and 45 fewer than have passed Boston's Brankie Brimsek, generally credited with being not only the best netminder in the league today but one of the best in hockey history.

Defensive Hockey?

In certain quarters Mowers' commanding lead is being disparaged on the grounds that the Red Wings play defensive hockey. Naturally everyone on the Detroit roster from Manager Jack Adams to Trainer Honey Walker rises up to dispute that point, and not without justification: Johnny, himself, has plenty to say on the subject.

"I know they are saying we play defensive hockey," he declared the other day, "but since when is close checking a defensive game? How can they call it defensive hockey when we beat Rangers 7-0 in Detroit, and Toronto 4-0 in Toronto? We may not be the highest scoring team in the league, but neither are we the lowest. The boys are getting their share of goals, and you have to be on the offensive to do that."

Takes Pride

Mowers takes great pride in the fact that he has a couple of outstanding defensemen in front of him, and a couple of others who back down to no one. "You'll have to go a long way before you find the equal of Jack Stewart and Jim Orlando," he said. "That Stewart should be all-star if any one is. And with Alex Motter and Rookie Cully Simon we have the best defense in the league.

"Now having the best defense does not mean that you have to play defensive hockey. On the contrary, it should mean, and does, that you can place more stress on the offense. The forwards can open up because they know that capable protection is being provided behind the blue line. And with our forwards able not only to forecheck but also backcheck effectively, naturally goals come hard against us."

Credits Teammates

Thus in his own modest way does Mowers give credit to his teammates for his record this season. And he is sincere when he maintains that Brimsek is the best in the circuit. "Why, if he were Detroit's goalie, we would be out in front so far now that the rest of the league couldn't catch us with racing skates."

As good as he thinks Brimsek is, however, Mowers sticks up for Tiny Thompson as the best in hockey history. "Of course I never saw Vezina or some of the other old-time greats," he declared, "but in my book Thompson is tops. He taught me all I know, even though he was still Detroit's goalie and knew the faster I came along the sooner he was out of a job. There may not be much difference between Tiny and Frankie, but naturally I lean towards Thompson."

Detroit Property

Johnny, who has been a professional only four years, has always been Detroit property. He got his seasoning with Omaha in the American Association where he was sensational, allowing but 41 goals in 22 games. His first season in the majors, 1940-41, he nearly walked off with the Vezina trophy. In fact, he was leading Turk Broda by one goal going into his final game against the Bruins, who spoiled his chances by scoring four times.

This season it appears he will not have any such minute lead when the end of the season rolls around—unless they take his pads away. And when he does win the trophy, the feeling around the circuit will be, "It couldn't have happened to a nicer guy."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	12	6	40	129	121
Detroit	15	8	9	39	108	76
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	11	10	9	31	95	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	20	5	19	101	158

Sports Around the Hub

Hughson Bringing Family

In at least one respect, the Red Sox have been fortunate in regard to the draft. They still have Tex Hughson, their rangy right-handed pitching ace from the wide open spaces of the Lone Star State. Tex yesterday wrote to General Manager Eddie Collins of the Sox saying that he would bring his wife and child North for the spring training adventure at Tufts College. Tex and his family will take an apartment in the Hub.

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The Boston Olympics, who defeated Philadelphia Eagles in Philadelphia 5-2 last night, returned home today to ready themselves for the two-game visit of the Curtis Bay Coast Guard outfit to Boston this week end. The 'Pics are hopeful of making a better showing against the star-studded service aggregation than they did when the Cutters were last here two weeks ago. Then the Coast Guardsmen twice beat the local skaters by 6-1 scores. In last night's game Center Ken Lundberg got the hat trick by scoring three goals. He also assisted in a fourth tally.

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The Bruins had an off day yesterday, but quite a few of the boys showed up at the dressing room in the Garden. Visiting Trainer Win Green for various reasons were Dit Clapper, Murph Chamberlain, Buzz Boll, Busher Jackson, Bep Guidolin, Don Gallinger, and Yank Boyd. At today's practice session the only player missing was Art Jackson, who was given permission to go home to Toronto right after Tuesday's game here with Detroit. Art will join the boys for Saturday's tilt with the Maple Leafs.

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Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Centre has been awarded the J. Maurice Thompson Medal for "distinguished service to archery without expectation of reward." Cummings has been Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Archery Association for the past three years and under his leadership the association has shown a decided growth.

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Briefs . . . The Boston Yacht Club held its 77th annual meeting at the Rowe's Wharf station last night. Richard D. McMullan was elected commodore for the coming season . . . Harvard's varsity hockey team scrimmaged at the Boston Arena this noon . . . The Olympics are trying to arrange a two game series with the Ottawa Commandos of the Quebec Senior Hockey League . . . Last year's representative from Concord High at the Northeastern Interscholastics, Tom McKenna, will be representing St. John's High of Danvers this coming Saturday.

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An inter-varsity fencing meet is to be held at Harvard on Feb. 1 . . . Last night Lowell Textile lost a 61-to-49 cage game to the University of New Hampshire at Durham . . . The U. S. Coast Guard Academy was victorious over the Yale basketball team, 52-46 yesterday evening . . . East Boston leads Roslindale by 26 points in the quadrangular meet now being held at the 101st Armory . . . Still undefeated in the Boston Hockey Conference, Trade School balked Dorchester yesterday, 3 to 0 . . . The next Bruins' game for the Red Cross will be against Toronto Feb. 9.

Shippensburg Is Offered to Phils

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa. (AP)—The Philadelphia Phils, only major leaguers without a definite spring training site, have been offered the facilities of Shippensburg State Teachers College. John W. Lackhove, business manager of the college, made the offer to Gerald Nugent, Phils' owner, by telephone. Nugent replied that several places nearer Philadelphia were under consideration, but the invitation was left standing.

Swarthmore College is Nugent's No. 1 choice, but the Army may take over the facilities there in the near future.

Phog Allen, for 26 years coach of basketball at Kansas, also is athletic director and is supervising a physical fitness program.

Rickey Explores Bear Mountain Camp of Brooks

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—With as much fanfare as a Byrd expedition setting sail for the South Pole, a group of intrepid explorers led by Branch (Christopher Columbus) Rickey has headed up the Hudson River to find a place called Bear Mountain, where the Brooklyn Dodgers will establish a mailing address in March.

Bear Mountain is a well-known ski resort, but underneath that white stuff skiers glide over and sit down in, Rickey has been told can be found no fewer than five baseball diamonds where the Dodgers can practice their profession—if they don't get tangled up in their skis.

Groundkeepers

Rickey already has accepted Bear Mountain as a training site, but never a person to leave anything to chance he decided to take his groundkeeper from Ebbets Field to make an inspection and compile technological data such as when he would need to start excavating. Newspapermen and photographers were included in the expedition to assure that the findings were recorded for posterity.

Many of the newspapermen in the party have accompanied the Dodgers to Havana, Cuba, for training in the last two years and their reactions to the change from tropical to polar conditions may be worthy of historical attention, also, if the phenomena does not destroy the recording instruments.

To West Point

Besides inspecting Bear Mountain the party will look over the field house at West Point, five miles away. It is here the Dodgers probably will do most of their training, if the explorers find what they expect to find on the ground at Bear Mountain.

Arrangements have been made for the Dodgers to use the baseball cage in the Army's field house for three hours on any day when conditions are not suitable for practicing outdoors at Bear Mountain.

Don Hutson Honored In Pro League

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Don Hutson, Green Bay's nimble-fingered end who holds more records than any other football player, gained another when he was named the National Football League's most valuable player for the second consecutive year.

Announcement of the Joe F. Carr Award, which no other player has received twice, was made by Commissioner Elmer Layden.

Hutson, a former University of Alabama gridder who made himself football's No. 1 pass receiver and the most respected man in the National League after his entry into pro football eight years ago, received six of the nine first-place votes cast by a committee of newspapermen.

Dudley Figured

Only two other players figured in the balloting. Bill Dudley, Pittsburgh's prize rookie and the league's 1942 ground gaining champion, was second with two first and four second-place votes. Sammy Baugh, Washington's ace passer and perennial punting champion, received one first and five second place votes. Balloting was on a basis of five points for first and two for second place.

The mark established in winning the Carr Award a second time brought to 17 the number of records Hutson hung up last season alone.

Among his 1942 record accomplishments were catching 78 passes good for 1,211 yards and 17 touchdowns; scoring 138 points, and kicking 33 points after touchdown. He stretched to 25 the string of successive league games in which he has scored. In 91 games, including three championship playoffs, he has been held without a pass reception only twice.

Caught 336 Passes

During his National League career he has caught 336 passes, 72 for touchdowns, and has averaged 16.4 yards a catch.

Last season the combination of Cecil Isbell's passing and Hutson's receiving also brought Green Bay many team records.

Hutson is slight of build compared with the run of National League linemen. But in addition to his offensive skill he is regarded as one of the league's surest tacklers and one of the best pass defense men.

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FREEPORT, N. Y.—Three rooms, tile bath, kitchen, coal heat; near bus; use of phone; 3 blocks to Christian Science Church; $35.00 per month. Tel. Freeport 166-M.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED T. WILSON, CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Comfortable room in desirable home; 1 block to Martin's bus. Liberty 9273.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Suite 7—Single room in private apartment, convenient location; shower. Call eves after 6. Ken. 1865.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Homelike sunny front, new bed, large closet; excellent heat; express stop. EVEREST. UN. 4-4878.

N. Y. C., 215 West 98th (12-A)—Large single, light, airy, pleasant; semi-private bath; real home; business person. MO. 2-2013.

SO. ORANGE, N. J.—Sunny corner room and bath for gentleman; breakfast; near train, bus; private family; garage. SO. 2-3274.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 44TH STREET, 19 W. (R. 1412)—Exceptional unfurnished private office in attractive law suite; references exchanged. MU 2-8548.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office: 13 Winchester Street, Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office: 117 Water Street, Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR AND GENERAL MAN
Know flowers and garden; steady position. Call I. E. Sexton at Everett 2500 (Mass.)

LINOTYPE OPERATOR
Wanted — at once
THE NEWS — Millerton, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, a janitor for private school, necessary knowledge, care of coal furnace, lawn, shrubs, flowers, general building and ground maintenance; would consider couple; living quarters plus salary remuneration. School. 3799 Lake Avenue.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED
Experienced Stenographer
Must be a Christian Scientist
Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Professional woman desires capable housekeeper-nurse for two girls 3 and 6; sleep in. Call Boulevard 3-0723.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOOD EXPERT with specialized knowledge available for any type restaurant service; highest references. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK, excellent manager, equal chef; years' experience; fine refs.; Protestant, American-born; no other work; $100.00. Phone CI. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C), N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable (technical sales engineering (power field) and sales promotional work), experienced; immediately available. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0600

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

COINS

WILL call anywhere in New England to make offer on collections or accumulations of coins. For information—
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

DRESSES

EVA'S GOWN SHOP
348 West 57th St., Between 8th and 9th, N. Y. C. Circle 5-7470 Hours 10 to 10

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart Sample Styles, Large Selection. All Sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-8:30. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59 (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way, Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order — Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL'S RETAIL SHOP, MERIDEN, CONN. AFTER-INVENTORY SALE DAILY 10-5

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue, Bet. 69th and 70th St., N. Y. C. Regent 4-5593 2nd Floor

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PIANOS WANTED

WILL MOVE and store your grand piano in return for the use of it. Call Ken. 0106 (Boston).

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept.
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE YOU Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU 2-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks.	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewellers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale of
RAYON STOCKINGS
2 pairs $1.50
CEILING PRICE 89c
READ'S STREET FLOOR
WE MAJOR IN MINORS
Everything for (His Majesty) the Baby from silver spoons to dainty dresses, cribs to first shoes!
VISIT OUR BABY SHOP SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greenwich Hardware Co.
Fire Screens—Andirons
Fireplace Sets
Fireplace Grates
Wood Baskets
323 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 668

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 552

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

COS COB
Cleaners and Tailors
Dry Cleaning of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Furs. Tailoring and Fur Remodeling. Mothproofing with a Ten-Year Guarantee.
134 Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2991

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
ALTERATIONS
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ "Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

11 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
948 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

♥ VALENTINES ♥
for the Boys in Service
JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
COLONY STREET

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

MIDDLETOWN

EVERYDAY GREETING CARDS
Valentines
A card to fit any occasion
At a price to fit your pocketbook
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 COLLEGE STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
305 Main Street New Britain

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

(Continued from previous page)

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6371. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS
Make acceptable Gifts. We carry a well filled line of GOOD books, both for Adults and Children.
DONNELLY'S
21 Washington Street So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

January Sale
ENNA JETTICKS
Discontinued Styles $4.95
Regular Styles $5.00 to $6.50
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

PURE OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
885 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Winter days are ideal for selecting wallpapers for early spring decorating.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Our Best Quality
CRETONNE SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For Chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Try Our New
Granite Rayon Hosiery
Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights
$1.25 to $1.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

All prices reduced. Everything on sale.
The Redwood Furniture Co.
"The Honest Store"
324 East Main Street at Mill
PHONE 3-4158

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Interesting merchandise in every department of the store at ceiling prices—which means that they are no higher than last year.
Let us supply your needs.

1943 . . . SWEEP to SUITS
Suits that know no season . . . simple, classic suits that fit wonderfully. This is the fashion the times demand.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

DRAFTING, TRACING, SIGN PAINTING
Builders' Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmondson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Now showing the new fashions in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Hats.
Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

Harry Simmons CO. INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
for Men
Florsheim Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Dr. Locke Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

COMING SOON!
McLean's February Furniture Sale! Because of existing shortages of materials, good furniture is becoming hard to get. So this sale will be more important than ever. Watch our advertising for dates and some fine furniture values.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

FAR ROCKAWAY

FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2589
Sadye Pellman
CORSETIERE
Perfect Fittings Assured
1505 Mott Ave. Opp. Crossways Apts.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

SHELL
SUPER SHELL and NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

NEW YORK

FLUSHING

(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories
Occasional Furniture
Lamps and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS INC.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Cleaning & Repairing Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
January Sale
Unsurpassed Values
DRESSES • COATS • SUITS
Sizes Range from 9 to 24½
Dresses for Mothers-to-Be
COR. CONTINENTAL AND AUSTIN

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1608

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park
Ladies' • Children's and Infants' Wear
Famous Fashion
SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS
95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

FREEPORT

MEN! Budgate Tweeds at $32.50
These robust rich tweed suits, finely cut and tailored in spruce tantones and gray-tones of British wool loomed here, stand out as striking value.
EST. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

FARM FRESH
Fruits and Vegetables
66 West Merrick Road
Near Grove Theatre
Tel. Freeport 313 *Free Delivery*

GLOVERSVILLE

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS
OF DISTINCTION
COWLES BROWN & CO.

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 8 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

For your corset needs consult a registered corsetiere
BARCLAY SMART FORM
Individually Designed Semi-Custom
81 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
Opposite Woolworth—Upstairs
Tel. Hempstead 6484

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

(Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

CASH PURCHASE SALE
Save 25% to 50% *Save*
$20,000 worth of stock to go for $12,000.
Nationally advertised merchandise. Dentons, Tom Sawyers, Kaynees, Gordons, Branded Children's Dresses.
EMPIRE SPORTSWEAR
275 Fulton Avenue

PERSONAL LOANS
for
INCOME TAX
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
HOUSEWARES
HEATING SUPPLIES
INSULATION
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Rothschild's February Homefurnishing Sale
Buy your homefurnishings now during this great February Sale—at savings. Six decades of quality reputation stand behind our homefurnishings.

ATWATERS
"everything to eat"

Telephone 2761
USE BURNETT'S VANILLA
Enjoy your meals out during the week in a quiet atmosphere at the
SMÖRGÅSBORD
Week) Luncheon 11:30-3:00 ..... 75c
Days) Dinner 5:30-8:00 ..... $1.25
Sunday Dinner 1:00-3:00 ..... $1.25
Tables Reserved for Private Parties
307 N. Tioga St., Next to Y. M. C. A.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET
QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Blanc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2738
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLIP COVERS AND UPHOLSTERING
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Cost so little but add so much charm to your home.

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	H	R	E	E		J	A	C	K	S	O	N
	A	U	B	E	R		P	R	I	M		I
T	A	B	O	R		S	P	I	N		M	U
A	K	I	N		B	U	L	B		P	O	E
C	O	N		F	U	S	E		G	A	S	
K	N		M	I	R	A		T	U	L	S	A
L		S	I	G	N		H	E	L	M		U
E	V	A	N	S		B	A	L	L		A	S
	O	N	E		G	I	L	L		O	R	T
O	L	D		P	I	L	E		M	A	G	I
A	T		P	E	L	L		F	U	S	A	N
H		B	I	R	D		B	A	S	I	L	
U	R	U	G	U	A	Y		R	E	S	I	N

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

(Continued)

Get Ready for Spring!
Let our experts fit you with one of our
CORSETS
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
BICYCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone, New Rochelle 2-4483. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
537 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Strayer
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
5Hore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

Borough of Manhattan

No Need to Shop Around for a Permanent
JIMMY
HAIRDRESSER
at your service
33 West 42nd St. — Rm. 1019
Tel. LO. 5-3511 Open 10-7

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

NEW YORK

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 31th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1864
TEL. PELHAM 8-3838 HERMAN GLASSER

PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
HAVE YOU SEEN
THE SHORT "COMMANDO" PERMANENT WAVE $7.50
We do them to perfection
132 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1138
Near Sparks Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Overcoat Event
MEN'S OVERCOATS
32.50 and 42.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

Ladies' and Children's
WINTER COATS
drastically reduced
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 NORTH MAIN STREET

February Furniture Sale
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

POUGHKEEPSIE

Come to LUCKEY'S Great Home Event
There's scarcely a home in this part of the Hudson Valley that does not owe some of its charm and comfort to the "Home Store." That is why people look for this annual event . . . to add a new piece of fine furniture, or a rug, or a lamp . . . or a new suite of furniture. You'll find the traditional quality and the savings for which we are famous.
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 9
February Furniture Sale
LUCKEY'S

JANUARY SALE of WHITE GOODS
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2854
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers
For All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel,
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

GUS FERNQUIST
Hygrade Meats and Groceries
Trade Independent
104-25 Jamaica Avenue
104th and 105th Streets Vi. 9-1729

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vic. 7-9475

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6802, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-459

Beauty Studio

Machine and Machineless Permanents
$4.00 to $12.50
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave., So. Gen. 3015

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 590-591
WE DELIVER

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 2-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2634 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Repairing and Relining by Our Expert Tailors

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

UTICA

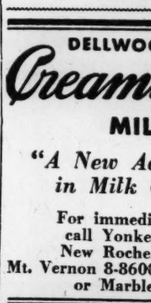
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL 4-6113 628 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Give Her a Perfect Diamond
A Bramley diamond is of assured high quality — and available at an attractive price.
BRAMLEY & CO., INC.
Westchester's Jewelers of Finer Gems
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
199 MAIN STREET

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

FINAL CLEARANCE
Boys' and Girls' Winter Wear at
1/3 Off
Stone's CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

YONKERS

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200
New Rochelle 2-3232
Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

SPENCER SERVICE
No figure too difficult!
An individually designed Spencer Support, light in weight, washable, comfortable NON-ELASTIC, is guaranteed to hold its shape and give correct support.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
Mo. 8-0594
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 3-6435

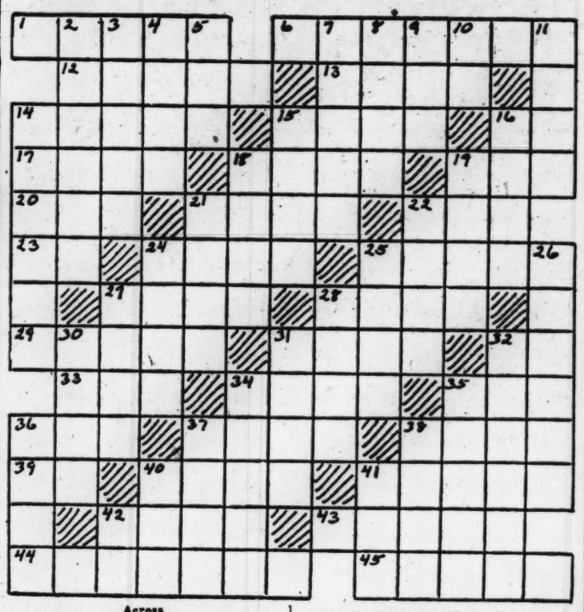
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Kingsley's poem, how many fishers sailed away to the West?
6—What city of Mississippi was named in honor of a President of U. S.?
12—Who composed opera "Fra Diavolo"?
13—The privet is also called what?
14—What is a timbrel?
15—Lilies of the field do not toil or do what?
16—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
17—Of the same kin.
18—What is an onion-shaped root?
19—What American poet received an appointment as cadet at West Point?
20—What is the antithesis of "pro"?
21—What is a protective device in an electric circuit?
22—Aeriform fluid.
23—Kronen (abbr.).
24—What is a remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in constellation Cetus?
25—What city is known as "the Oil Capital of the World"?
27—What is a conventional symbol or emblem which represents an idea?
28—Mechanism for steering a ship is what?
29—What is a lake of western Quebec, Canada?
31—What is a large and formal assembly for social dancing?
32—While.
33—Unity.
34—Who is the farmer of Wordsworth's poem whose teeth "chatter, chatter, chatter still"?
35—What is a morsel left at a meal?
36—Aged.
37—What is a pointed stake or post?
38—Adoration of whom is subject of Dürer's most beautiful painting?
39—Near.
40—Roll of parchment is what?
41—What is a seaport on south shore of Korea?
42—One what is more valuable in the hand than are two in the bush?
43—What is first name of Mr. Rathbone, motion-picture actor?
44—What republic lies between Argentina and Brazil?
45—What is colophane?

Down

2—Who is king of Norway?
3—What is any of certain synthetic red dyes?
4—Black.
5—What is a noun suffix denoting "one who deals in"?
7—If you ate a Winter Banana, it would be what?
8—What is a stall for oxen or other cattle?
9—Kindred.
10—Sergeant Major (abbr.).
11—What island in Pacific is also known as Savage Island?
14—What is an assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged for hoisting or pulling?
15—What is a seaport of northeastern Tunisia?
16—Rolling stones do not gather what?
18—To vulcanize.
19—What tree has branchless trunk and spreading mass of large leaves at summit?
21—What fruit has been cultivated since very early times (pl.)?
22—Burgomaster is what bird?
24—A stoper would work in what?
25—What operatic hero rows boat across tempestuous waters of Lake Lucerne?
26—Who founded State of Texas?
27—What is used for making mortar and glass?
28—What American schoolteacher served as spy in American Revolution?
30—What is practical unit of electromotive force?
31—Would a vireo have paws, fins, or a bill?
32—What is a large wild sheep which inhabits mountains of northeastern Asia?
34—What operatic heroine is daughter of court jester?
35—What is a green spot in a desert?
36—What is northernmost large island of Hawaiian group?
37—What country is third in size in South America?
38—Mouthpiece of a bagpipe is called what?
40—Young swine.
41—Distant.
42—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Colored Pictures Can Be Projected From Black and White Negatives?

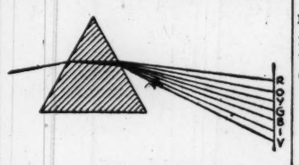
One of the early bugbears of users of lenses was "chromatic aberration." That means that white light, such as sunlight (being made up of all the colors of the rainbow, each with its own wavelength), would produce a "color fringe" around the image formed by the lens.

This fringe was due to the fact that light rays of different colors are bent or refracted by the lens by different amounts, the violet coming to a focus nearest the lens and the red at a point slightly more distant.

Charles Arthur Birch-Field has devised a means of making use of chromatic aberration to produce a colored image by passing light through an ordinary photographic film, printed as a positive, and a colored disk called an "iriscope."

He reasoned that each camera film, on being exposed, contains a pattern in silver atoms of the colors reflected from the scene or object photographed. Thus, the violet or short-focus colors might be in focus on the surface layer of the light-sensitive material on the film, the greens and yellows somewhat deeper, and the red in focus at the greatest depth of all, due to the chromatic aberration of the lens through which the light passed.

By means of the iriscope, a simple transparent disk dyed in the colors of the rainbow or spectrum in concentric circles, the inner circle being violet and the outer circle



red, the colors registered on the very atoms of the film may be reproduced.

The light from the projector lamp is diverted into aberration patterns to which the iriscope adds the colors, with the result that the image formed on the screen shows the scene in a faint but accurate replica of its original coloration.

Further experiments, refinements, and improvements in equipment may be expected to brighten the colors of the image, making for even more striking results.

—W. P. Keasbey

Saving Nickel

A new manganese alloy, used in one war plant alone, will save an estimated 10 tons of scarce nickel this year, seven tons of chromium and nearly a ton of tin.

The Housewife in War Work

"Can you lend me a cup of Thermite? I just need a little to finish up a batch of incendiaries!"

In Lighter Vein

Lucky Couple

"Nice little wedding, wasn't it?"

"Yes, and do you know, the bride's father gave them a pound of butter to start out with."

One Qualification

Sergeant (exasperated): "As far as I'm concerned, you're good for only one thing in rifle practice."

Recruit (hopefully): "What's that?"

Sergeant: "You tremble so much you'd make a fine moving target for the rest of the squad."

—Exchange

Americans in Scotland

(Associated Press)

Edinburgh

The "boys," as American servicemen are called here, are making a big hit in this Scottish capital.

Scottish mothers, many of whom have sons serving overseas with the British army, have volunteered by the hundreds to cook meals, make beds and help entertain at the American Red Cross Services Club.

A popular spot at the club is the "Scots Room," where badges, dirks, broadswords, kilts and sporrans are displayed.

These Scotswomen are charmed by the manners and bearing of the American soldiers and one spokesman for the volunteers said "we have found them at all times courteous and thoughtful."

Brevities

Boston Herald: With a growing stringency of materials everywhere, it is interesting to read that food processors are putting a lot of extra thought into their sausages.

Detroit News: For the sharpshooter who is really sharp, this is still a land of opportunity. Someone's bound to come out with a nickel-in-the-meter hitching post.

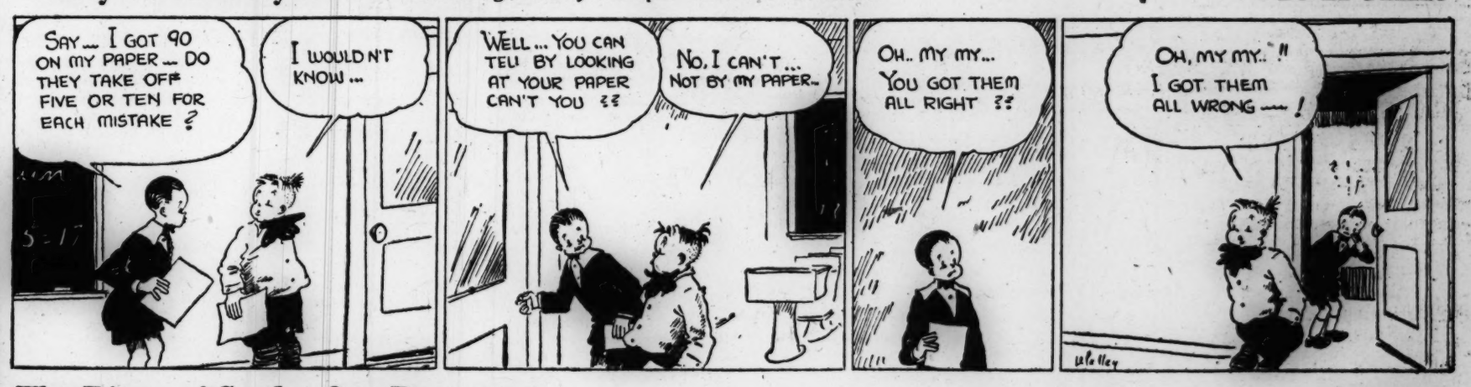
Milwaukee Journal: With a temperature in the low sixties, what's the etiquette about keeping the hat on in the living room, like a city detective in a gang drama?

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON NEWSPAPERMAN SAYS - COMPLAINERS ARE UNPOPULAR NOW.

RATION! RATION! RATION! EVERYTHING RATIONED! HASN'T A CIVILIAN ANY RIGHTS?
DELICATESSEN
AT LEAST YOU FELLOWS DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT RATIONING
LISTEN, MISTER-
- IF YOU WANT TO ESCAPE RATIONING WHY DON'T YOU ENLIST? THERE A LOT OF PRETTY UNIFORMS LIKE OURS STILL AVAILABLE
AW, I WAS ONLY KIDDING
WELL - I WASN'T
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marking Tubby's Paper Was No Trouble*

By Le Pelley


SAY... I GOT 90 ON MY PAPER... DO THEY TAKE OFF FIVE OR TEN FOR EACH MISTAKE?
I WOULD N'T KNOW...
WELL... YOU CAN TELL BY LOOKING AT YOUR PAPER CAN'T YOU??
NO, I CAN'T... NOT BY MY PAPER..
OH.. MY MY... YOU GOT THEM ALL RIGHT??
OH, MY MY..!! I GOT THEM ALL WRONG....!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Shucks!*

By Rodgers

Shucks!
Some how I lost track of that stranger—
Which, if you ask me, is a pity-
Nowadays a dog with an extra bone is a dog worth knowing!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Built for Speed*

By The Hagers

"Road Runner!" Captain Bill exclaimed. "It seems to me that you're well named."

My friend, Road Runner, winked at me, And answered Bill with dignity.

"Chaparral Cock they call me, too, My family name, sir, is Cuckoo."

As he streaked off across the sands, Bill quacked, "Well, my remark still stands!"

Stamp Notes

Stamps for Norwegians

Associated Press Features

Norway itself may be occupied and suppressed beneath the ruthless heel of the Nazi jackboot, but she still has an Empire that carries on the task of fighting the Germans; it is a Floating Empire, an Empire made up of ships that plow the seven seas for the cause of the United Nations.

With this Empire, and with a free and independent Government established in London, to say nothing of thousands of men and women serving in the Navy, Army and Air Force, Norwegians feel that they should have as many of the things they had in their Homeland as possible. Consequently it has been decided to start a Norwegian postal service and postage stamps which tell at a glance the part Norway is playing in this war of freedom.

Four of the six stamps issued by a Free Norway.

In accordance with the terms of the International Postal Convention agreed upon in Buenos Aires in May, 1939, the Norwegian Government has the right to use its own stamps to and from all Norwegian territory. Norway's present territory is her Floating Empire; and Article 48 of the Convention states that all Norwegian ships on the high seas are regarded as Norwegian territory.

The use of the stamps is, of course, restricted. They will be used principally among the merchant seamen who can affix them to the letters they post at sea for ultimate delivery in ports of the free world. Further, under certain circumstances—for instance in writing to seamen in the Merchant Navy—the personnel of military camps in the United Kingdom and Canada may use them.

The new postal service is organized by the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce, and the stamps will be on sale in London as from January 1st, 1943.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Casablanca and Moscow

The public instinctively looks for something more to come out of Casablanca. Military results—doubtless of great importance—could not be disclosed. Did Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill originally expect to have some big political success to offer? Was it held up? Will it still come out?

It seems unlikely that the President and the Prime Minister anticipated a complete clearing up of dissensions among the French. The other and most obvious political goal would be closer co-ordination with Russia. The lack of some statement on a United Nations Council or at least of a Big Four war council was most widely noticed by the public. The Churchill-Roosevelt statement about inviting Stalin to meet with them and their efforts to keep him informed does not satisfy.

The fact is that Russia looms larger and larger in the picture of the war and the peace. British-American leaders would be especially aware of this if they plan a spring offensive in the Balkans. The Red Army's offensive is not slacking off, but gaining in speed and power on several sectors. It has amounted to much more than London and Washington expected on the basis of last winter's experience. There is no more important factor in the "global offensive" on which so much emphasis was placed at Casablanca. To plan the drives which will bring Hitler to "unconditional surrender" with Stalin missing is like trying to stage Hamlet without the Dane.

The explanation has been offered that Stalin could not join in the Casablanca plans for a world-wide offensive since Russia is not at war with Japan. But the day will come when Russia can dare to take the offensive against Japan. Already it is in a far better position than at any time since Pearl Harbor. Moscow possibly will want some assurance of American forces and supplies in Siberia before taking that step, but with Burma still blocking any hope of a major offensive through China, a Siberian base for hitting Japan would be most attractive.

The notes from Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt delivered to Stalin with some urgency after the close of the conference have not been explained. Were they merely reporting results? Or were they opening new and more exigent efforts to bring about closer collaboration? Sooner or later the President and the Prime Minister will need to talk with the Russian leader and bring him more directly into their plans—and find a way into his plans. If Stalin does not come to them it may become wise for them to go to him.

The Tenant Farmer Takes Root

A bounteous harvest, together with present prices of farm products, is enabling tenant farmers to achieve a long-held ambition to go into business for themselves. Federal land banks and country "weeklies" are reporting many sales to families who have hitherto been living on acres not their own.

During World War One, ruralists living on rented farms found themselves, when crops were marketed, modestly prosperous, but the price of land had risen so far beyond its true value as to discourage buying. World War Two finds the situation far more favorable to the tenant farmer.

Not only have land prices largely maintained their peace-time levels, but installment-plan buying, discouraged in many lines since the country again entered into conflict, is actually being encouraged in rural transactions. The real estate advertisements offer many such opportunities, and the tenant farmer of proven ability who desires to make a small down payment on a small farm is today likely to be accorded a sympathetic and receptive hearing by the small-town banker or farm owner. For both are aware that, during the quarter-century which has elapsed since the Armistice was signed, agriculture has become less of a haphazard venture, less dependent upon rainfall and favorable weather for success. Advanced methods, including the raising of livestock, maintaining a flock of poultry, a herd of dairy cattle and a piggery, have placed many farms upon a dependable economic basis.

The tenant farmers who on March 1 will move onto their newly acquired land are the "cream of the crop," so deeply rooted in the soil that, while hundreds of their fellows yielded to the lure of higher wages offered by war factories, they declined to be transplanted.

It's certainly pleasure driving when the good old 1938 bus starts up without hesitation on these near-zero mornings. But that's not against the law.

Honors for the Home Front

After the smoke had cleared over Pearl Harbor and the American front was a tiny strip of land across Bataan, a single cry rose from the throats of bewildered civilians: "What can we do to help?"

Today there's no uncertainty on that score. They know—children, parents, grandparents, everyone. Youngsters of the Boys Clubs of America knew that their pennies could help. They saved 110,500 of them and bought a jeep for the Army.

Boston school children were quick to realize what they could do, and set the pace for school children throughout the Nation by purchasing $700,000 worth of War Stamps and Bonds.

In Nashville, Tennessee, a 65-year-old woman insisted that she wasn't out of it either, and enrolled in a riveting class. "There's no use sitting at home worrying about the war," she explained. "There's a job for everyone, and I decided to try my hand at riveting."

Hundreds entitled to government compensation as dependents of servicemen have either refused to make claim for the payments or have returned the checks, saying, "We don't need it now," or "We can get along without this." That was their way of helping.

The home front still needs a lot of tightening. There's no denying that. But in spite of flurries of hoarding and an occasional chiseler, a good deal of progress has been made since those what-can-we-do days, and there's more where that came from.

Lesser of Evils

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard does not like the use of the word "subsidy" in connection with his $100,000,000 "bonus program" for certain crops, yet that is precisely what it is. The Secretary's care in the use of words is understandable. He is in a ticklish spot.

He is faced with a very real necessity for increasing food production both for augmented home consumption and the immense prospective postwar demand; and profit is unquestionably the big incentive for upping production. But, on the other hand, he is confronted with the sharp need for keeping prices down.

Already America has experienced strikes for wages that will meet the rising cost of living, and food is a chief item in that rising cost, having advanced 40 per cent since outbreak of the war. The walkouts of the Pennsylvania miners and the New York dressmakers are only straws in the wind of a serious mood blowing over American workers. If these demands become general, the weak structure of anti-inflation controls will crumple.

So, the Secretary reverts to the device of granting subsidies out of Government funds. This, he believes, will give the farmers incentive, and simultaneously forestall a price advance. It's the easy way out; and a familiar one, for the American farm scene is cluttered with subsidies (under sweeter names) that cling from yesteryear when the farm problem was the reverse of what it is now.

In the present situation, subsidies are demanded by events and causes pretty much out of the Department of Agriculture's control. Indeed, as late as December 22, it was reported the Department was opposed to subsidies because experiments in the New York milkshed had shown their extremely high cost.

Therein, of course, lies the primary fallacy of the subsidies. For the money comes from the Federal Treasury, and is, in economic effect, simply another item of spending, like a contract for a battleship or airplanes.

In so far as prices and production are concerned, the solution to the farm dilemma is to, (1) end the drain of manpower that tends to make the farmer enter a rising competitive labor market, (2) organize through the regular Agriculture Department channels a vast production drive, providing machinery, fertilizer and seed, which envisions the objective of obtaining lower food costs through large quantity production.

Admittedly, however, this approach to the farm problem needs to be made in a vastly more stable economy than now prevails.

Until the necessary steps are taken to capture excess purchasing power, the Secretary of Agriculture must do what he can to augment certain items of production. At the present moment, everything considered, subsidies may be the lesser evil. But the evil could be further lessened if everybody sees subsidies from the start as just temporary expedients.

Our Readers Say—

Unity Vital to Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our world today is in greater need of unity than perhaps ever before in human history. Unity is vital to postwar reconstruction. But how can nations achieve agreement among themselves, or individuals achieve harmony between each other, until they know what an important part unity of ideals and purpose plays in our system of democracy?

In a recent speech Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, "Peaceful adjustment of differences is impossible unless nations agree upon certain rules of conduct in their relations with each other. Such rules must be based on principles of fairness, justice, and tolerance. In other words, to be effective, they must be embodied in what is known as 'international law.'"

Improvement must also take place in our individual consciences. We need open mindedness towards the aspirations of the workers—a better and more liberal attitude from those who control industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises. There must be co-operation from those who serve our people in civil and political capacities.

We cannot allow outdated conditions of production and distribution to cause dissatisfaction. There cannot be a just distribution, without justice, without a practical application of the Golden Rule.

This principle of justice must guide all our social, political and business dealings with all peoples and nations.

We must make an effort to educate and open the eyes of our people so they may see clearly what is best for the welfare of all nations as well as our own.

Unless we are honestly willing to accept this practical road to reconstruction, we need not look for a permanent victory of peace, and satisfaction, which we as free and law-abiding nations have the right to defend and preserve at any cost. S. D. CHIRIBES

Chicago

A Word for Cotton

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was an article in The Wide Horizon of The Christian Science Monitor recently about the advance of rayon material in popularity, and its effect upon uses for cotton. I have had some experience in using rayon in material for dresses and slips, and it seems to me that a little cotton mixed into the rayon would greatly increase its wearing quality. When I have used rayon for slips, it strains so, that I have to begin mending almost from the start. When it does this in dresses, it is quite tragic.

Sometime ago I found a material with the silky sheen of rayon but with about an equal amount of cotton. This was much more durable and satisfactory, and looked just as well. People know from experience that cotton never hurts the wear of any material. So, Rayon, why not compromise with Cotton?

Melrose, Mass. E. C. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Toward an Understanding of the Japanese

That the Japanese hide their real selves behind an impenetrable mask has obviously long been the belief of a large proportion of the American people. Is this actually the case? Are they particularly mysterious, deceptive, or generally incomprehensible.

Jesse F. Steiner answers with a firm "No" in his BEHIND THE JAPANESE MASK (New York: MacMillan. $2). He feels, in fact, that we have nurtured a large flock of absurd misconceptions which have been pointed out from time to time; "but illusions that flatter our strong pride of race die hard."

Our recent evacuation of Japanese, and Americans of Japanese origin, from the Pacific coast is viewed by Mr. Steiner as evidence of our failure to understand them.

* * *

In a chapter headed "Like Unto Gods" Mr. Steiner elucidates the Japanese doctrine of their divine descent, and the dangers which have arisen through chauvinistic manipulation of this theory. He has a gentle dig at Americans—"In some respects this glorification of their national heritage has much in common with the boastful pride of Americans who may regard our native land as God's own country and look upon marriage with Asiatics as introducing inferior elements into our blood stream"—but he also points out that even where American pride of race and nation is such as to give offense to others, it is a voluntary expression and "not the result of planned and conscious indoctrination as is obviously the case in Japan . . . utilized as a unifying force designed to promote national solidarity." This is an essential part of a political creed from which no slightest deviation is possible.

Japan's declaration of war against America and Britain, Mr. Steiner believes, is actually a repudiation of the Western world, merely culminating a long historic development which he outlines—not omitting the point that there is obvious conflict between the Japanese and the German ideas of their superman status. Topics include the Japanese warrior tradition, the quest for knowledge (much handicapped in the case of Japan by adherence to an outrageously difficult written language), and the difference between the devoted Japanese woman and the arrogant Japanese male.

* * *

On this last point Mr. Steiner feels, with Lafcadio Hearn and many another, that they almost constitute two different races. Mr. Steiner notes the disturbance of the Japanese man over the growing emancipation of his and other womankind. It seems a fair deduction that he believes Japan's destinies would be in far better hands if women took over.

Toward the end of the book Mr. Steiner emphasizes certain dangerous strengths of the Japanese, including their capacity for working together under authority. He looks for no easy victory due to some such factor as revolution led by disillusioned intellectuals—the power of "interlocking group relationships" is too great. "The Japanese war will end," he believes, "only when their resources are outmatched by the overwhelming numbers and powers of their enemies." R. G.

Rough on Tender Plants

British Character Wins a Yank

(From a Louisiana soldier in England)

The longer I stay here the more I am impressed by the undying spirit of the British people. Each day, I mean that literally, there are new evidences of their admirable courage. There is no end to what the people won't do to further their war effort. The whole country is fighting this war. Old men, young children, the women, as well as the soldiers—all do their part and, believe me, they make their efforts count.

We at home don't know what "all-out" efforts are. The difference is that in America we talk war, but over here they are living the war. There is scarcely a town or village which hasn't suffered from cruel destruction. These people have *seen* their neighbors and loved ones dying as a result of the merciless total war of the Nazis. Because of these things the people have a stronger conviction that what they fight for is right. They will stop at no sacrifice if it will further the war effort. . . .

* * *

My outlook and attitude toward this war has been changed. I have a zest for it now that I never had before. The Germans have not made war on military objectives over here. They have deliberately avoided points of strategic importance and instead have attacked women, children, and the aged. I never thought I would or could kill a man before. . . . I am still cognizant of the sanctity of life, but nevertheless I would not hesitate to destroy life to protect it.

But getting back to the subject—the people go without clothes, give up their automobiles, walk seven days a week, go without delicacies and all but the bare necessities of food; they donate their libraries for waste-paper salvage; they do all that is humanly possible to make material available for war—and all this without a whimper. Their only concern is: what more can I do?

* * *

Several days ago I was in a candy shop and asked if they had any kind of sweets that I could buy. The clerk replied that she was very sorry but she couldn't do anything for me unless I had a ration card. A lady was in the store with two children about 5 years old. She overheard the conversation, and as I turned to walk out she stopped me. "Here," she said, "you may have my ration for this week; I know you must miss sweets over here, and I can do without them." I thanked her but of course refused to accept. It made me ashamed of myself; there she was with two children and willing to give me her rations.

Today when the sun came out it got very warm, and the ocean looked so good that I mentioned that I would like to go for a swim, but did not have a bathing "costume," and didn't have the coupons to buy one. I immediately had two offers to give me enough coupons to buy a suit. It takes two coupons for a bathing suit and I understand the yearly allowance of clothing coupons is only 30. That's how they would deprive themselves to give a stranger enough coupons to buy a bathing suit!

Don't worry about me. I'm now in the land of character, among people with the most admirable qualities of heart and soul.

C. B.

(From Lt. (j. g.) R. S. Lundberg of Belmont, Mass., at an advanced base in the Southwest Pacific.)

Dear Mother and Dad:

I've had a glorious time this evening. Opening my Christmas package from you—it was grand! . . .

Think I like the harmonica best—but the fruit-cake and the poetry book and the pictures! Just swell! All of them. F—— has a copy of the poems and we all sat in our tent the other evening and listened to him read. . . . You probably don't get pictures of fighting men holding poetry sessions—but ours was no rare case. . . . My part in the seminar was to select things that would be enjoyed. . . . After F—— got the feel of it—realizing his audience was enjoying it—in fact hanging on every word, he came out in a solemn voice—frank and reverent, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." Neither of us breathed all the way through. I know that is one scene I'll never forget. S—— murmured, "The Twenty-third," and to hear three deep voices reciting Scripture together in a nearly dark tent covered by a still tropical night was an experience that would not be easily equalled. There was nothing more needed to make a perfect evening—everyone of us knew it—so we lay quiet looking out at the stars thinking our own thoughts. . . .

Nothing peps a fellow up as much as a package. We haven't seen civilization for a long time—and don't know when we will—but we haven't forgotten it and grab for every scrap that comes our way. . . .

Bob

Mirror of World Opinion

"How to Prevent Colds"

Three doctors in Minneapolis, Donald Cowan, Harold Diehl and A. B. Baker, have been conducting large-scale experiments among students at the University of Minnesota to see whether colds can be prevented by taking substantial doses of vitamins. Their conclusion is that they cannot. It is true that the students who took a multiple-vitamin preparation reported a decrease of more than 60 per cent in the number of colds during the winter. The trouble is that when a similar group of students were given pills of no therapeutic effect whatever, they also showed an almost exactly parallel reduction. The doctors say that this effect is noticeable with almost every sort of experimental treatment to prevent colds among large numbers of people. Whatever you give them, even if it is only bread pills, the number of illnesses is much reduced. Is this because many colds are psychological in origin, and something about the experiment aids the psychology? Is it because people under observation take better care of themselves than is normal? Are they perhaps ashamed of catching cold and do they, part of the time, conceal the fact that they have done so? Here is an interesting problem of medicine.—*The New Republic.*

The Wide Horizon

British Youth Reaches Out

By Melita Spraggs

LONDON

Jeffrey W. Campbell, Negro clergyman from Boston, Massachusetts, wiped his brow, as he stepped down from the rostrum.

"It was hard going, but they're a lovely bunch," he said, referring to his audience of several hundred school boys and girls meeting in a three-day Youth Parliament. These young people had put him through a grueling cross-examination at the conclusion of his address on "America and Her Racial Problems." Their keenness to get at the truth, as shown in their penetrating questions, disclosed a marked response to the increased teaching of American history and sociology in British schools.

Mr. Campbell had to draw on all his resources to cope with searching queries about oriental minorities, Negro electoral rights, conditions in cotton plantations, Federal versus State control, and the American race problem.

More than 600 boys and girls from 125 British public and secondary schools in many parts of the country were meeting under the Council for Education in World Citizenship, a development of the Education Committee of the League of Nations Union. They included many youthful refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe.

Susi Tauber, fair-haired Austrian refugee, now at an English school, took up the challenge when Mr. Campbell quoted Mr. Churchill's phrase, "We mean to hold our own," to illustrate a point about Britain and her Empire possessions.

"The Prime Minister was saying this was not a war of gain," Susi contended. "I do not think he implied never giving the colonies self-government. He merely meant he would not let Germany take them away." This was the young Austrian's defense of the British Prime Minister.

* * *

Another chance question brought up the achievements of George Washington Carver, American Negro natural scientist. An English schoolboy asked about planting alternative crops on the old cotton land. Mr. Campbell told them about Mr. Carver, honored as the man of the year in service to United States agriculture, who "had developed some 500 by-products of peanuts and sweet potatoes, including wallpaper, floor polish and musical instruments."

Dr. Minna Specht, a German woman teacher voluntarily exiled from her country, presided at a lecture-discussion on conditions which had led Germany to adopt Naziism.

"Surely," one curly-haired schoolgirl argued, "the main reason why Naziism established itself in Germany was economic—a result of unemployment; and if we don't realize that, we shall have the same thing here."

Dr. Specht welcomed the youthful challenge. She had left her homeland because young people were denied freedom of expression in modern Germany.

She explained she thought Naziism was founded on a threefold base of militarism, Junkerism and industrialism, having war as its chief objective.

"How can we help the Germans to see the virtues of democracy?" a fair, soft-voiced English schoolgirl asked.

Dr. Specht said she thought world citizens like Dr. Gilbert Murray should go to that country after the war and try to win over the German youth.

* * *

Dr. Murray, addressing the British Youth Parliament on the general issues of war and peace, said he felt we had come to the end of the time when nations grew stronger and conquered smaller nations. The United States, he said, was today outstripping the British Empire as the wealthiest Power in the world, but the British did not want a preventive war, and no one in the United States wanted to make war to assert their supremacy.

These future voters, politicians, diplomats and statesmen debated many other subjects with equal fervor. Postwar education, anti-Semitism, and the future of democracy—all were threshed out in discussion groups which followed.

The success of the Youth Parliament was largely due to the work of the inter-schools committee formed under the aegis of the Council for Education in World Citizenship just a year ago. This is the first attempt in Britain to organize schoolboys and girls into a body of clear-thinking citizens. More than 300 discussion groups have been formed in schools throughout the country. "Phoenix," an inter-schools bulletin, co-ordinates the work of the different groups.

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